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GRIFFING'S TREE CATALOG



PECANS AS USED FOR ROADSIDE PLANTING

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS CO.
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

dence that he is authorized to sell our stock; do not pay him more than catalogue prices. Likewise beware of the local or door-yard nurseryman with a few trees to sell. Next to the tree peddler and agent he is responsible for more failures than any other cause. He has little or no responsibility, no reputation at stake; he may know what he has, he may not; he has grown the trees at odd times; he has little or nothing invested; what he gets out of them is clear gain, and that is as far as he cares. If you are buying sufficient quantity to warrant, visit our nursery, see the system of growing and handling the trees and plants, the care that is taken at every age, the careful marking, and you will be convinced that tree growing is a business.

Care. It makes the nursery man's heart sink within him to think of the lack of care that so large a number of trees and plants, that he has loved, nursed and cared for up to the age of transplanting from the nursery to the orchard or grounds, will receive after passing into the hands of the average planter. Trees are alive; to sustain this life they must have food and water. This food and water must be taken up through the delicate organism of its root system. In handling and transplanting care must be taken that the vitality of the roots are not impaired by undue exposure to air or destroyed by heat or frost. Instructions for the care of trees on arrival, handling and planting are sent to each customer. These instructions for trimming and planting should be followed, if good results are to be expected. After planting according to instructions, they should have plenty of moisture and as soon as growth starts, food. If planted in rich soil the food may be present; if not, it should be supplied in form of a light application of a quick-acting commercial fertilizer. Don't use fertilizer or compost at time of planting. Ground may be safely enriched from a month to six weeks before planting, but trees should not be planted on ground so enriched inside of two weeks, and preferably not until after a heavy rain sufficient to dissolve and partially decompose the fertilizer, that it may be in form of plant food that the little rootlets can assimilate. Cultivate often and especially near the trees; hard uncultivated ground repels moisture from above and throws off moisture from below; succulent weeds and grass consume many times the amount of food and water the newly planted tree will. Don't plant a tree in a fence corner or some out-of-the-way place, where it will receive no care and expect fruit from it. Care for them the first year, care for them the second year and ever after so long as you expect good results from them.

Fertilizer and Fertilizing

With few exceptions aside from some portions of Louisiana and Texas, the soil in the South adapted to fruit culture is thin and light, requiring some fertilizer for satisfactory results. The following table will show amount required per tree on average soil in Florida and the Lower South. If your land is naturally fertile or has been made rich by compost, stable manure, leguminous and cover crops, the minimum amount will probably be sufficient for good results, or, possibly none will be required the first or second year, while on the lightest sandy soil amounts in excess of the maximum may be required for good results.

Where (G) appears in the table indicates that a special wood producing or tree grower fertilizer should be used with an analysis of 4 to 5 per ct. Ammonia, 6 to 8 per ct. Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 5 per ct. Potash. Where (F) appears a special fruit developing fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per ct. Ammonia, 7 to 9 per ct. Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per ct. Potash should be used.

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Oranges, Grapefruit,			
Lemons and Limes....	1 to 4 lbs., G.	2 to 5 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., F.
Kumquats	1/2 to 2 lbs., G.	1 to 3 lbs., F.	2 to 4 lbs., F.
Pecans and Nut Trees....	2 to 4 lbs., G.	3 to 5 lbs., G.	4 to 8 lbs., F.
Peaches, Plums and Figs.	1 to 4 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., F.	4 to 8 lbs., F.
Pears, Apples & Mulberries	1 to 3 lbs., G.	2 to 5 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., G.
Persimmons	1 to 3 lbs., G.	2 to 5 lbs., F.	3 to 6 lbs., F.
Grapes	1 to 2 lbs., G.	1 1/2 to 3 lbs., F.	2 to 4 lbs., F.

Ornamental shade and other trees and shrubbery listed requires the tree-growing fertilizer in varying quantities according to land and character of tree or plant. No set rule could well be applied, they should have sufficient to keep them in vigorous growing condition.

Proper Distance For Planting

Hardy Citrus Fruits.....	15 to 20 feet apart each way.
Semi-Tropical Fruits	20 to 30 " " " "
Kumquats	10 to 15 " " " "
Pecans	40 to 50 " " " "
Japan Chestnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Japan Walnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Peaches and Plums	15 to 20 " " " "
Pears and Apples	20 to 30 " " " "
Persimmons	15 to 20 " " " "
Mulberries	25 to 40 " " " "
Figs	12 to 15 " " " "
Grapes, Bunch Sorts	8 to 10 " " " "
Grapes, Arbor Sorts	20 to 30 " " " "
Pomegranates	10 to 15 " " " "
Loquats	15 to 20 " " " "
Shade Trees, in rows.....	25 to 40 " " " "
Evergreen Ornamentals	15 to 25 " " " "
Conifers	In groups as desired.
Shrubbery	In groups as desired.
Hedge Plants, in rows.....	1 foot apart.
Border and Windbreak Trees, in rows.....	4 to 6 feet apart.
Roses, Bush Sorts	2 to 3 feet apart.
Roses, Climbers	6 to 8 feet apart.

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.	Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.
1x1	53,560	15x15	196
2x2	10,890	18x18	134
3x3	4,840	20x20	108
4x4	2,722	25x25	69
5x5	1,742	30x30	45
6x6	1,210	35x35	35
8x8	680	40x40	27
10x10	435	45x45	22
12x12	302	50x50	18

"Make friends of your trees and plants, live in your orchard and garden. Watch, love and nurse them, and they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say, 'Come, pick from us this burden of fruit and flowers, it is all yours, yours for the kind treatment you have given us.'"

Questions as to the future care and management of trees will be answered for our customers to the best of our ability.



TREES IN NURSERY

IN GROVE FIVE YEARS FROM PLANTING

30 MONTHS FROM PLANTING

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES, POMELOS, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, AND KUMQUATS

The Citrus Fruits as Grown in Florida, the Gulf Coast and Texas May Well be Divided in Two Groups or Classes—Hardy and Semi-Tropical

THE FIRST GROUP—The Hardy Citrus Fruits—has been developed by the selection of sturdy varieties propagated on the hardy cold resistant Citrus Trifoliata roots. This group will stand materially more cold and frost than the Semi-tropical and may be safely planted much farther north and in more exposed positions.

THE SECOND GROUP—The Semi-Tropical—is the standard type and class of commercial Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime trees propagated on the Sour Orange or Rough Lemon roots, such as are generally planted in the Old Orange and Grapefruit belt of Florida.

Hardy Citrus Fruits

The hardy citrus fruits we list are the sorts that will withstand the greatest amount of freezing weather without injury, and a few of the standard sorts of Round Orange, Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes and Kumquats, all budded and grown upon the hardy Citrus Trifoliata roots, and may be safely planted in favorable locations in North and West Florida, the more southerly portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, the Eastern Coast section and South Texas. It takes a severe freeze to kill these hardy citrus fruits. A frost or light freeze does them no injury.



FOUR-YEAR SATSUMA ORANGE ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA, NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

The Citrus Trifoliata, the stock or roots on which we bud these hardy citrus fruits, is the hardiest known species of the citrus family, standing a temperature of zero. It is deciduous in its habits, shedding its foliage and hardening its growth early in the fall, remaining perfectly dormant until danger of cold is past in the spring. All varieties and sorts of citrus fruits, including the Satsuma and other kid-glove varieties, the standard round varieties of Oranges, Grapefruit (Pomelo), Lemons, Limes and Kumquats when budded on it partake of its hardiness and are rendered more resistant to cold and freezing weather. Fruit produced on trees budded on the Citrus Trifoliata ripen from two to three weeks earlier and is far superior in quality to that grown on other stocks. This especially applies to the quality of the Satsuma Orange, which should only be planted on Trifoliata roots.

Soil and Location. For maximum results and safety THESE HARDY CITRUS FRUITS should be planted only on land composed of sandy loam closely underlaid with clay or marl, alluvial lands, clay and heavy stiff lands, draining readily but containing a goodly amount of moisture. (The heavy stiff lands of Eastern Texas and Louisiana are especially well adapted.) They will not give as good results on high light sandy soil or land lacking in moisture. When possible to do so, select a location protected on the North and West by dense or thick woodland (if natural dense woodland with evergreen foliage is not available, a windbreak may be planted that will be even better; see windbreak trees, page 32 of this catalogue), or by a body of water, the latter being preferable.

Cultural Notes. Trees should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart, except Kumquats, which may be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart. Land should be thoroughly broken, well pulverized and leveled; if in low, damp land, it should be ridged in beds as wide as rows are apart, planting trees in center of beds. Good drainage is essential. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Fertilizer should be applied in two or three applications by spreading on ground in circle around tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter and raking in. No pruning is needed aside from removing sprouts from below the union or bud. Any shaping of tree that may be desired can be done by pinching ends off tender branches. Let the tree take its natural low spreading form. Future cultivation should consist of a shallow plowing and fertilizing during March, followed by frequent shallow cultivation until August, when space between the trees should be seeded with Beggar-weed or other leguminous crops. Increase fertilizer in sufficient quantities to keep trees vigorous and healthy during growing season, which may be spread on ground in two or three applications about six weeks apart and worked in with cultivator. No pruning.

Price, Hardy Orange Trees

	Each.	10	100.
6 to 12 inches, extra small size.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 22.00
1 to 2 feet, small size .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet, light size .....	.40	3.60	32.00
3 to 4 feet, medium size .....	.50	4.60	40.00
4 to 5 feet, standard size .....	.60	5.50	50.00
5 to 7 feet, large size .....	.75	7.00	60.00

Note. These trees are grown on three- and four-year-old roots. The 6- to 12-inch and 1- to 2-foot sizes are about same as listed by some nurseries as one year old; the 2- to 3-foot size is equal or superior to 2-year size; the 3- to 4-foot and 4- to 5-foot sizes are better than the 3-year size, the 5- to 7-foot large size superior to anything offered by these nurseries. Ours are shapely, well formed trees, grown to give results.

Varieties of Hardy Oranges

For detailed description of varieties see descriptions of Citrus fruits, pages 9 and 10.

Satsuma The variety destined to be the most popular early orange known; the forerunner of the present interest in citrus fruit growing along the Northern Gulf Coast and in Texas. Results from trees planted ten to fifteen years ago has proved the adaptability of the HARDY CITRUS fruits to these sections heretofore considered too far North for orange culture. The planting of the Satsuma is no experiment. It is the hardest edible orange in cultivation and

should be in every home garden or orchard along the Gulf Coast and Eastern Texas. An orange that will succeed farther north and in colder, frostier locations than any other. A fruit unsurpassed in quality and delicacy of texture. The earliest orange of the season. No oranges to interfere with its sale except cold storage Valencia's from California. It is full of juice, good and sweet. Not dry, stringy and sour like the stored oranges. An orange with a thin velvety skin that can be removed by the fingers without the aid of a knife or the spilling of a drop of juice.

Mandarin. The oldest of the kid glove varieties cultivated in the South. Thus, like the Satsuma and other of the kid glove varieties, the peel or skin can be removed by the fingers without the aid of a knife or the loss of juice, a very attractive feature of this class of fruit. Ripens immediately after the Satsuma and nearly as hardy. Especially suited for lower Louisiana and Mississippi Delta as well as the Gulf Coast and Eastern Texas. Trees upright, vigorous growth and bear very young.

Tangerine. One of Florida's most popular varieties, the best known of the kid glove type. Matures after the Mandarin. Desirable, as it continues the marketing season of this popular type of Oranges into December and January. Tree is not quite as hardy as the Satsuma, but when budded on Citrus Trifoliata stock will stand a temperature of 18 to 20 degrees. Well adapted for the Gulf Coast and Texas.

Dugat. Introduced from Beeville, Texas. The most important Orange of Texas origin. Has proved an exceptionally hardy round Orange adapted for planting to extreme Northern border of orange belt. Its vigorous growth, early bearing, prolificness and fine quality make it a most desirable sort.

Parson Brown Extremely early standard round variety. Generally considered the best early ripening Orange produced in the Florida Orange belt, ripening in September and October. When budded on Citrus Trifoliata root the tree becomes quite hardy, standing temperature of 18 degrees. The quality of fruit is much improved over that produced on trees budded on sour Orange and Lemon roots. Bears very prolifically and young.

Boone's Early. Very early, ripening in September and October. Strong, vigorous growth, very productive, fine quality. By some people this variety is considered better than Parson Brown. The tree is a better growth, a little more hardy and quite as prolific.

Mediterranean Sweet. Sometimes called Early Oblong. The hardest and earliest bearing of the round Oranges. When budded on the Citrus Trifoliata will stand almost as much cold as Satsuma. Usually bears when two years old. Fruit thin skinned, good quality.

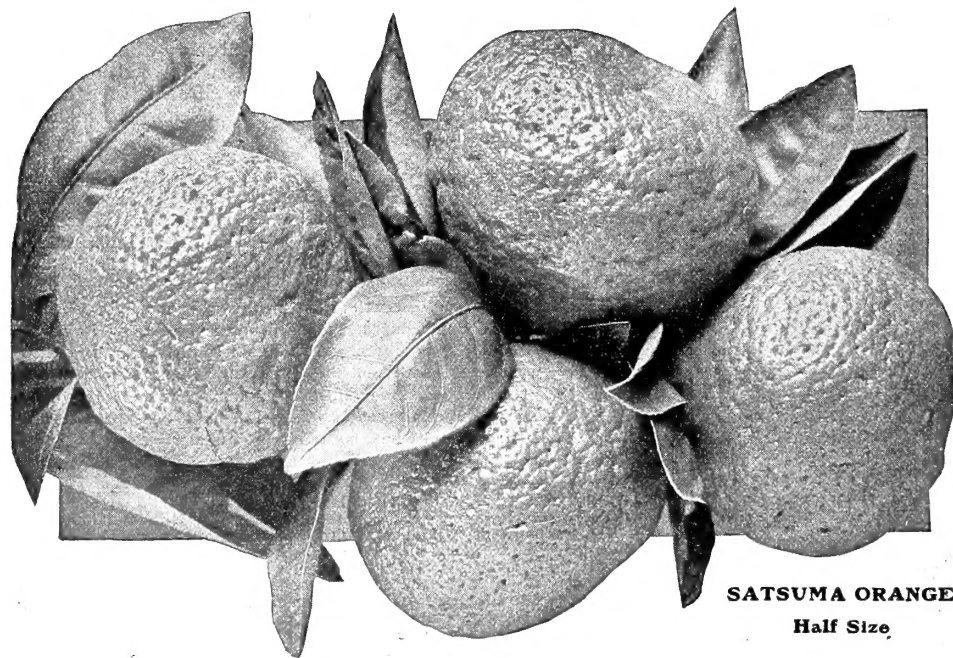
Ripens early, but will hang on the trees in good condition until mid-winter or spring. One of the most desirable for planting in North Florida along the Gulf Coast and in Texas.

Pineapple. Unquestionably the finest flavored Orange grown. Florida's highest priced mid-season Orange. On Trifoliata roots it becomes quite hardy, bears very young and abundantly. Matures in December but will hang on trees in perfect condition until March. A good practical variety to plant, one that will not disappoint you.

Valencia Late. The famous spring and summer Orange of California, also one of Florida's most valuable sorts. These, when worked on Citrus Trifoliata, are quite resistant from frost. Fruit matures late in winter or early spring. For those who have a well protected location or who intend to furnish all or part of their trees protection, so as to protect the late fruit, this is a valuable sort.

Washington Navel. The famous navel seedless Oranges so largely grown in California. While this variety does not bear heavily in Florida when budded on sour Orange roots, it has proven a very prolific sort on Citrus Trifoliata roots.

IN ADDITION TO THESE STANDARD SORTS WE HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF NEARLY EVERY VARIETY INTRODUCED AND PROPAGATED.



SATSUMA ORANGE

Half Size

Hardy Grapefruit (*Pomelo*)

Enough scattering Grapefruit trees budded on the citrus Trifoliata have been planted within the last few years in South Georgia, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas that are now coming into profitable bearing to demonstrate beyond a doubt that they can be successfully and safely grown. It has been considered by many that the Grapefruit is more tender than Oranges. This is an error. The varieties we are offering when budded on the citrus Trifoliata roots become quite as resistant if not more resistant to cold than Oranges, with exception of the Satsuma. Grapefruit is gaining in popularity faster than any fruit grown. That produced on trees budded on citrus Trifoliata is far superior in texture, flavor and quality to that grown on Sour Orange or Lemon roots. It matures earlier, supplying the first fall market before that grown on other stock is fit to ship. Hardy Grapefruit can be successfully grown in North Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas with minimum amount of risk and with assurance of the finest flavored, best quality fruit that can be produced.

Price, Hardy Grapefruit Trees

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 to 2 feet, small size.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$27.00
2 to 3 feet, light size.....	.45	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	.55	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet, standard size.....	.65	6.00	55.00
5 to 7 feet, large size.....	.75	7.00	60.00



MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata, two years old

For detailed description of varieties see descriptions of citrus fruits.

Duncan. A variety that has been more largely planted in extreme North Florida and along Gulf Coast than any other. Has proven exceptionally resistant to frost damage, and wonderfully productive. Its fine quality, good appearance, hardness and prolificness strongly recommends it as the leading variety for the Gulf Coast and Texas.

Marsh Seedless. The most generally popular Grapefruit grown. Trees when budded on Citrus Trifoliata are extremely resistant to cold, standing nearly as much freezing weather as Satsuma Orange. Very productive and bears extremely young. The fruit is of most popular size, medium to large. Nearly seedless and exceptional quality and flavor.

Triumph. A strong growing, early fruiting and very prolific variety. Becomes very resistant to cold when grown on the Citrus Trifoliata roots. Fruit small to medium size, matures very early, this feature making it particularly valuable.

Hardy Lemons and Limes

Lemon and Lime trees while normally much more tender than Orange and Grapefruit, yet when budded on the citrus Trifoliata they become quite resistant and may be planted in North Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas.

Price

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 feet, standard size.....	.60	5.50	50.00
5 to 7 feet, large size.....	.75	7.00	

Varities

We propagate on Hardy Citrus Trifoliata the KENEDY, PONDEROSA and VILLA FRANCA Lemons and Persian Lime. For description see page 11.



DUNCAN GRAPEFRUIT



VIEW OF ONE OF OUR ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT NURSERIES

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called the Kin-Kan Orange. It is the smallest of the citrus family commonly grown in this country. Not a staple commercial fruit, yet the highly ornamental effect of the fruit while on the tree or after removal makes it a most valuable and attractive novelty. Imported from Japan, where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Budded on Citrus Trifoliata roots will stand temperature of 15 degrees F. without injury.

Fruit when clipped from trees in bunches of two or three fruit, when possible, with few leaves attached to each, whether in bunches or single fruit, packed in strawberry baskets with top layers nicely faced in with the leaves peeping from between the fruit makes a very attractive package, selling readily at from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per 32-quart crate. The fruit is eaten raw, skin and all; is also used for preserving and making marmalades, jellies and for crystallizing. Fruit sent to the larger markets packed as suggested is chiefly used for table decorations, for which it is the most valuable of the citrus fruits. Best season for marketing is from before Thanksgiving to January. A crop that can be made remunerative if carefully handled.

The Kumquat being quite as hardy as Satsuma and adapted to same cultural and other conditions, it should be planted with it.

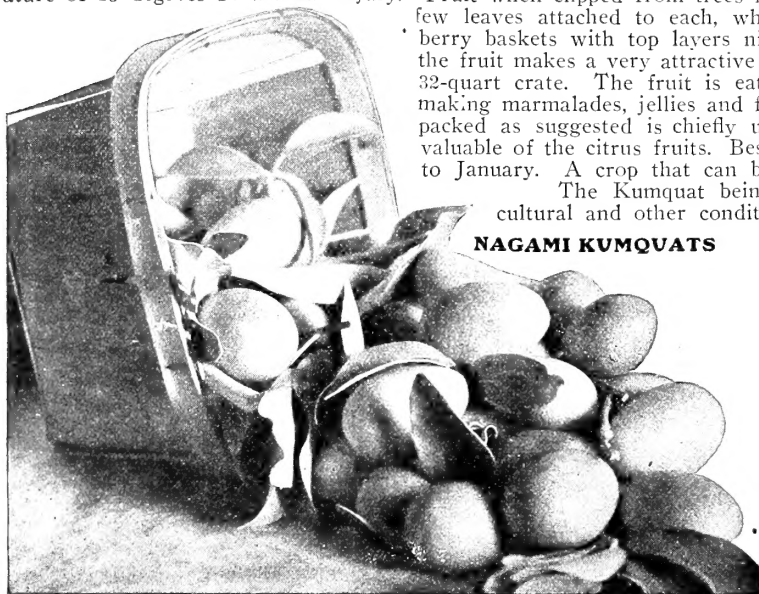
NAGAMI KUMQUATS

PRICES FOR KUMQUATS

(Budded on Citrus Trifoliata roots.)	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., 12 to 18 in., small grade.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
1 yr., 1½ to 2 ft., medium grade.....	.40	3.50	30.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft., standard grade.....	.60	5.00	45.00
1 and 2 yr., 3 to 5 ft., large grade....	1.00	8.00	75.00
2 and 3 yr., 4 to 6 ft., extra large....	1.50	12.50	100.00

Nagami—(Oblong.) Tree dwarf bushy growth, forming beautiful dense head 8 to 10 feet in height; foliage light, glossy green, usually 2 to 2½ inches in length, thornless, somewhat angled wood. Fruit oblong, 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, golden yellow, rind sweet, pulp sprightly and fine flavor. The more generally popular of the two varieties listed.

Marumi—(Round.) This is like a miniature orange both in the tree and fruit. Trees grow compact with small limbs and foliage, few short thorns. Attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Of the two varieties it is the hardier, standing more severe cold than even the Satsuma Orange. Fruit round, about one inch in diameter, light golden yellow. Round, sweet, with a pleasant flavor, pulp and juice sprightly, quality very fine. Ripens two to three weeks earlier than the oblong.



Semi-Tropical Citrus Fruits

We list under the head of Semi-Tropical Citrus fruits, Orange, Pomelo (Grapefruit), Lemon, and Lime trees budded on the wild native Sour Orange and Rough Lemon roots, which are adapted for planting in Central and South Florida, South Texas, the West India Islands and Mexico, thereby distinguishing them from the more hardy or frost resistant trees budded on the Citrus Trifoliata roots adapted for planting further North in sections more liable to frost injury.

Where possible injury from freezes is not sufficient to make the planting of trees budded on Sour Orange and Lemon roots too hazardous, we advise their use instead of those on Citrus Trifoliata, and especially if land is light, sandy and subject to drought.

The Native Sour Orange. For general planting where the increased hardness produced by the Citrus Trifoliata is of minor importance the Sour root is the best and most reliable stock on which to bud all Citrus fruit except Satsuma Orange. It is a strong, vigorous grower, resistant from disease and, like the Citrus Trifoliata, immune from attack of *Maldigoma* (Foot-rot). Fruit grown on Sour Orange roots, as a rule, ranks higher in quality, has finer texture and better keeping qualities than those on Lemon roots. On all classes of soil, except some of the lightest sandy soils of South Florida, it is eminently the best and most satisfactory Orange stock for Central and South Florida, the Islands, South Texas and Mexico.

The Rough Lemon. The native Florida Rough Lemon is of rapid, vigorous growth, bringing trees budded on it into quick maturity and early fruiting. Thrives especially well on the light, sandy soils of South Florida, and in some sections the only stock or root on which a satisfactory grove can be grown. Where especially quick results are wanted it is a most satisfactory stock to use.

Soil and Location. Both the Sour Orange and Lemon roots are adapted to a wide range of soils. Practically all soils in Central and South Florida draining readily can be made available for groves. Of course, the more fertile and better quality the more easily maximum results can be attained. The high, rolling land in vicinities where there are numerous lakes, or lands protected by broad streams, bays, etc., is the most generally immune from frost. Woodland timber protection is desirable, but if not available, good windbreaks may be grown, which on a whole will be more satisfactory. (See windbreak trees, pages 31-32.) We do not advise general planting of Semi-tropical citrus trees north of a line drawn across Florida from Ormond to Cedar Keys except in well protected locations, and in Texas only in the Rio Grande Valley and as far north as Sarita.

Cultural Notes. Trees should be planted a distance of from 20 to 30 feet apart, 25 to 30 feet being preferable to closer planting. Land should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. If low and damp, ridged high so that trees may be set 6 to 10 inches above general level of ground. On rolling sandy soil plant on level. Cultivate

PARSON BROWN

often and shallow throughout the first and second seasons. Fertilizer should be applied in three applications by spreading on ground in a circle around tree 3 to 4 feet in diameter and raking in. No pruning aside from removing sprouts from below the union or bud; any shaping desired may be accomplished by pinching tender growing ends. Let the trees take their natural low spreading form. Future cultivation should consist of a shallow plowing in January or February, and frequent shallow cultivations until middle of summer, when space between trees should be seeded with beggarweed or other leguminous crops. Increase fertilizer in sufficient quantities to keep trees vigorous and healthy, which may be applied by spreading on ground between trees and harrowing in. No pruning

ORANGES

PRICES.	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 1 to 2 ft., small size	\$.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., light size .....	.35	3.00	25.00	220.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size .....	.40	3.50	30.00	270.00
1 year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size .....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00

For Central and South Florida, South Texas, Mexico and the Islands.
Trees budded on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots.

PRICES.	Each.	10	100	1000
1 and 2 years, 5 to 7 ft., large size.....	.65	5.50	45.00	.....
2 and 3 years, branched, 6 to 8 ft. size.....	1.00	8.00	75.00	.....
3 year heavily branched	1.50	12.50	100.00	.....

VARIETIES OF SEMI-TROPICAL ORANGES

See Citrus Fruit Descriptions for descriptions and list of varieties, pages 9 and 10.

We propagate and offer a general stock of varieties of Oranges on both Sour Orange and Rough Lemon roots, with exception of Satsuma, of which we offer none on Sour roots and only a limited number on Lemon.



POMELO (Grapefruit)

For Central and South Florida, the Islands and Mexico, trees budded on either Sour Orange or Rough Lemon roots should be planted. (See comments on Grapefruit culture, page 10.)

PRICES. For Pomelo (Grapefruit) Trees budded on Sour Orange and Lemon Roots

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 to 2 ft., small size.....	.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 ft., light size.....	.50	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	.75	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft., standard size.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
5 to 7 ft., large size.....	1.50	12.50	.....

The foregoing prices are for Fall, 1910, Spring, 1911. Write for special prices for delivery Fall, 1911.

Varieties Pomelo (Grapefruit)

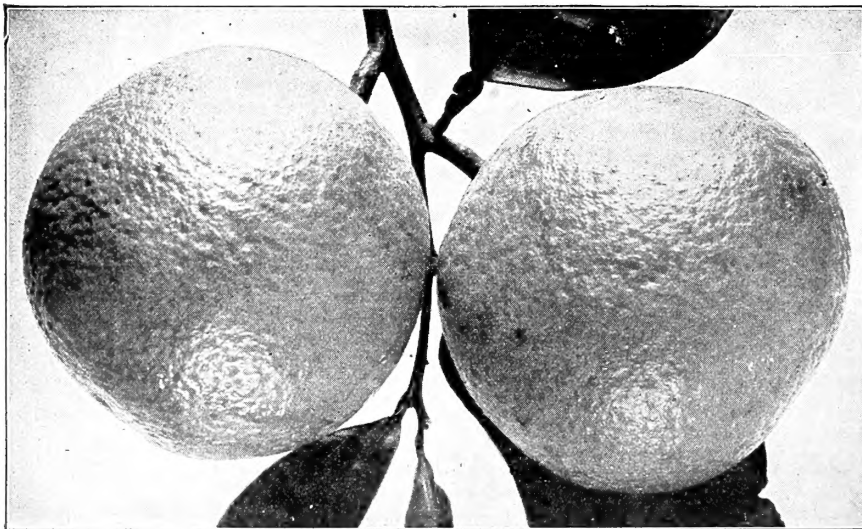
We propagate all varieties listed in description department for citrus fruit, pages 10 and 11. All the varieties listed are good and of merit, yet we are inclined to urge the curtailment in number of varieties in this most important fruit to the best standard sorts.

FLORIDA SEEDLING GRAPEFRUIT

We offer for this year's delivery a limited number of Pomelo (Grapefruit) trees grown from selected fruit. For delivery Fall, 1911, and Spring, 1912, we will have a good supply. It was this character of trees that bore the first Florida Grapefruit and it was through the excellence of this fruit that Florida Grapefruit became famous as a commercial fruit.

PRICE SEEDLING GRAPEFRUIT TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft., light size.....	.25	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$150.00
3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
4 to 5 ft., standard size.....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
5 to 7 ft., large size.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
6 to 8 ft., extra large branched.....	.50	4.50	35.00	.....



PINEAPPLE ORANGES (% Size)

LEMONS AND LIMES

The growing of Lemons and Limes is sure to become an important factor in the citrus fruit industry of Central and South Florida. The increased consumption of these fruits at soda fountains or soft drink stands throughout the country and which is sure to grow as people learn the healthfulness of fruit juice drinks in place of the dopes and stronger mixtures, will consume an unlimited amount of these fruits. The popularity of Limes is only in its infancy; comparatively few people know the deliciousness and refreshing qualities of a limeade.

We look forward to see the Lemon and Lime being as extensively planted as the Orange and Grapefruit in the southern portion of Florida in a few years.

PRICES.

	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., light size.....	.35	\$ 3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	.40	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 ft., standard size.....	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 7 ft., large size.....	.65	5.50	45.00
2 years, well branched.....	1.00	8.50	.....
3 years, heavily branched.....	1.50	12.50	.....

Varieties Lemons and Limes

We propagate all varieties of Lemons and Limes described in citrus fruit description, page 11, on Sour Orange and Lemon roots.

The Florida Key Limes offered are grown from selected seed upon their own roots. The strain we offer comes almost invariably true to parent fruit. The seedling trees are more sturdy and vigorous than when budded.

KUMQUATS

Kumquats budded on Lemon roots grow to good size trees, produce an abundance of fruit, and, while generally looked upon as more of a novelty and ornamental tree, yet, if carefully picked and marketed, are good commercial fruit. The trees are close, compact growth, especially desirable for bordering drives or separating yard and house plot from balance of grove. Nothing is more handsome than a border or hedge of Kumquats loaded down with golden fruit.

For shipping, pick with two or three leaves attached to each spray of fruit, pack in strawberry baskets and crates, fill bottom of baskets with fruit, shake down well and place the top layer carefully in rows with the foliage peeping out between the fruit, ship to fancy fruit dealers and your returns will surprise you, usually averaging \$3 to \$6 per crate.

PRICES. Budded on Lemon Roots

	Each.	10	100
12 to 18 in., small size..	.35	\$2.00	\$25.00
1½ to 2 ft., medium size..	.40	3.50	30.00
2 to 3 ft., standard size..	.60	5.00	45.00
3 to 5 ft., large size.....	1.00	8.00	.....

Varieties. Marumi and Nagami. (See descriptions, page 6.)

CITRUS FRUIT DESCRIPTIONS

As Citrus fruits are listed in this catalogue under two groups, Hardy and Semi-Tropical, we have in order to economize space omitted detailed descriptions in listing and pricing the groups and kinds. In this section we give detail descriptions of varieties, which will apply with only slight variations, whether budded on the Citrus Trifoliata, Sour Orange or Rough Lemon roots.

ORANGES

Boone's Early. Medium size, round; color deep yellow; flesh yellowish; pulp tender and melting, juicy, sweet and spicy, quality good, some seed. Ripens early October. Claimed by many to be the earliest round Orange of quality. Unlike most early oranges it colors up well as soon as ripe.

Centennial. A rather early variety, but holds its fruit in prime condition longer than most early or mid-season varieties, and is usually of fine quality late in the season. Fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright-colored, with thin, tough skin; sweet and juicy pulp. One of the earliest to ripen of mid-season varieties.

Dugat. Medium size, nearly round, uniform shape and size; color rich golden yellow, skin thin and tough, usually smooth and bright; pulp tender, juicy, rich and sweet, with just a tinge of acid to give it flavor and sprightliness, flavor excellent. Ripens early in November. Tree vigorous growth, forming beautiful spreading head. Has proven itself to be one of the hardiest, if not the hardiest, of round oranges. Original tree stands in the late Judge W. S. Dugat's yard, Beeville, Texas, having been purchased from California with a lot of experimental trees, supposedly importations from Japan. It is a question whether it is really of California or Japan origin. It is a valuable variety worthy of general planting.

Homosassa. One of the best types of Florida Oranges. Moderately early. Tree a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color



Mediterranean Sweet Oranges, One-third Natural Size

bright, skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper and carries well to market.

Jaffa. A very choice Orange imported from Syria; late ripening, thornless, strong, upright growth of distinct appearance and habits. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops. Medium to large size, thin skin, pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber. Fruit remains on trees in firm condition for a long period. One of the 4 or 5 best varieties in our list.

King. (Man.) Large, late Mandarin of exceptional value, and may be shipped as late as May. Color orange red; skin rough, but general fine appearance; juicy and meaty with a peculiar and most agreeable aromatic flavor. Quality best. Fruit has an exceptionally good market value, being the latest of the Mandarin family.

Mandarin. One of the oldest and best-known of the Mandarin, or kid glove type, of orange. Fruit medium, flattened; color deep yellow; thin skin with loosely adhering segments. In point of value for Gulf Coast planting it is second only to Satsuma. The strain we offer is nearly thornless.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large, somewhat oblong; skin smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and delicious; quality best. Trees are good growers, thornless and of a distinct spreading growth. Very hardy, standing several more degrees cold than most round varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium season.

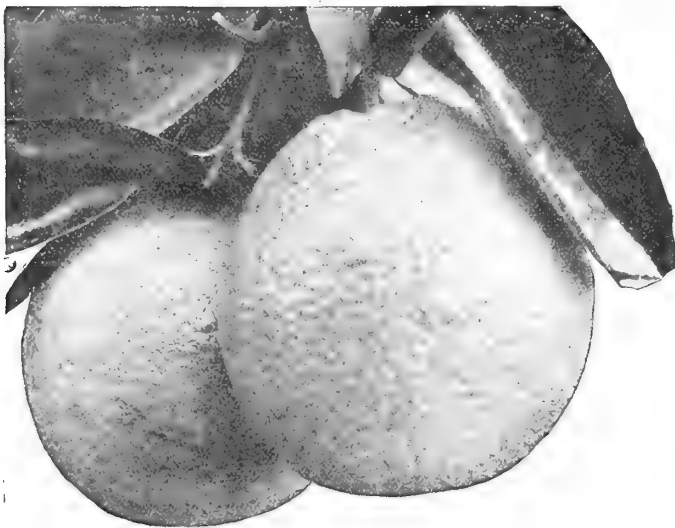
Parson Brown. Medium size, slightly oblong, with smooth, thin skin, fruit very heavy, solid and juicy; pulp tender, sweet and delicious. Ripe and sweet early in October, but not well colored until about the first of November. Color when fully ripe light orange, showy and attractive. Colors well in transit if picked early. Fruit will hang on trees in good condition until January. Strong, vigorous growth, heavy fruiting. Generally considered the best early Orange planted in Florida.

Pineapple. The most prominent mid-season Orange of the present time. Introduced several years ago from the famous Citra Orange groves and has become a general favorite wherever Oranges are grown. Too much cannot be said in its praise. Fruit above medium in size, thin, tough skin, smooth and bright. In its superior quality lies its special merit. Pulp tender, abundance of most exquisite flavored juice, with just the right amount of pleasant acidity mingled with sweet to make its quality unsurpassed. Undoubtedly the best quality and flavored Orange grown. Tree good growth, good producer; fruit cures and ships well. Ripe December to February.



**DUGAT
ORANGE**

**ONE-THIRD
SIZE**



VALENCIA LATE ORANGE

Ruby. An orange of fine quality, trees almost thornless, good grower, heavy bearer and is the favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. Quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked with blood red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby red, showing through the peel.

Satsuma. The most popular variety of the Mandarin type, made so by its resistance to cold, early ripening and fine quality of fruit when budded on the Citrus Trifoliata roots. It is the hardiest of all edible, fruiting varieties of Citrus and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature of 6 to 8 degrees above zero. Trees come into bearing very young, are prolific and robust. Fruit is medium size, somewhat flattened and inclined to be somewhat conical; color reddish orange; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; rind and segments part freely. Can be easily eaten out of hand without the aid of a knife or the loss of a drop of juice. Destined to become the most popular early orange grown. This variety is especially suited for planting throughout the northern portion of Florida, the coast country of Georgia, Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Making it possible for these sections to successfully grow oranges both for the home and commercially.

St. Michael's Blood. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the pulp often a beautiful, rich ruby red showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Tree is vigorous growth, nearly thornless; a regular and prolific bearer.

Tangerine. (*Dancy's.*) (*Man.*) Probably the best known of the Kid Glove or Mandarin type of Oranges; the tree is an upright, vigorous grower, usually commencing to bear while young. Fruit small to medium size, skin and segments part freely. Juicy, aromatic and rich; deep red color. Very attractive, commanding good prices on the market.

Tardiff. (*Hart's Late.*) One of the most popular late Oranges. The fruit ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until mid-summer; tree is of strong and vigorous growth. The variety is distinct, very prolific and comes into bearing comparatively early. Fruit medium size; round to slightly oval, smooth and heavy, the flesh being firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few if any seed.

Valencia Late. A very late and very prolific variety of exceptionally fine quality. Fruit large size, oval or rounded in shape, juicy, sweet, tender and of exceptional flavor. This is the variety so largely planted in California for late fruit, and realizes the highest

prices to the growers of any of the California oranges. In Florida and Gulf Coast Country it produces an orange superior to the fruit produced in California. The fruit does not lose its juice and quality if frosted while hanging on the tree as most other varieties do. Tree vigorous grower and quite hardy.

Washington Navel ranks first in quality and prolificness of the Navel Oranges. Size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior make-up. Little flattened; skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

POMELO (Grapefruit)

No fruit ever gained popularity so rapidly or continued to gain over a period of years as has the Pomelo (commonly known as Grapefruit). Judging from the past two seasons in marketing it would seem that its popularity is as yet only in its infancy. Markets that only a few years past would take small lots of a few boxes at a shipment have the past two seasons taken them in carload lots at increased prices. As yet only a very small percentage of the fruit-consuming people of the United States and Canada have learned the deliciousness and the health-giving qualities of the Pomelo as a breakfast fruit, the supply not having been sufficient to reach them. Although the plantings have been heavy for many years, the demand more than keeps pace with the production with no apparent diminution in the prices. The demand is only just established and the next few years promises far better than the past. To the planter of citrus fruits the Pomelo especially commends itself. The trees are the most sturdy and vigorous growing of any of the citrus fruits, more resistant to disease, seldom ever being seriously attacked by white-fly and many other injurious pests. They come into bearing young and bear extremely heavy crops. Pomeles will produce more boxes of fruit to a given number of trees than any other citrus fruit. Taking all points into consideration, can be produced and handled cheaper than any other citrus fruit grown.

California Grapefruit, as well as that from other sections, does not develop the quality of the Florida and Gulf Coast fruit. It veritably seems that Florida and Gulf Coast sections have a world monopoly on the Pomelo (Grapefruit) production.



Three-Year-Old Grapefruit on Sour Roots

Duncan. Large size, shapely and uniform; peel tough and smooth; color light yellow; flesh light; juice sacks large and closely packed; quality the best; bitterness marked and well blended with sweetness and acidity. Ripens fall or early winter, hanging on trees in prime condition until spring or early summer. It has been more largely planted in Texas and along the Gulf Coast than other varieties, where it is considered much more hardy. A good and safe variety to plant anywhere.

Florida Common (or Standard). The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling Grapefruit which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true Grapefruit flavor. Fruit large size, light lemon color, heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a strong, upright, rank grower, very prolific, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average to the box 46 to 54.

Marsh Seedless. The most universally popular of all Grapefruit and deservedly so. It embraces all the good points from the grower's viewpoint and being nominally seedless, of good quality, medium to large size, make it a universal favorite on the market. As an all-around money-making, satisfactory variety, we recommend it in preference to all others. Size medium to large, a little flattened, skin thin and smooth; pulp firm, juicy, heavy and excellent quality; nearly seedless.

Pernambuco. (So. Am.) A fine late variety introduced from South America. Trees large, good grower, heavy annual bearer, with short thorns. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. In the Manatee River section this variety is considered the best market sort grown. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Standard. (See Florida Common.)

Triumph. Fruit medium to small, clear, thin skin, fine flavor, with less "rag" than in most Grapefruit, very heavy, juicy and well flavored; a popular variety, as the market seems to demand a medium to small Grapefruit of good quality. Packs 74 to 96.



MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT

LEMONS and LIMES

Lemons and Limes are worthy the consideration of anyone engaging in citrus fruit growing. They are popular fruits and gaining in popularity from year to year, especially Limes. Trees are vigorous, healthy and very productive.

Kenedy Lemon. A most remarkable lemon, originating as a chance seedling on Rancho de LaPara. The original tree stands 20 to 25 feet in height with almost an equal spread of branches and produces annually from 2,500 to 4,000 lemons, ripening continuously throughout the year. This ever-bearing characteristic explains the almost unbelievable number of fruits produced. The fruit possesses all the points of an ideal commercial lemon. Size large, pointed at ends, skin somewhat leathery, tough and comparatively smooth, pulp is full of juice containing a surpassingly large quantity of fine spicy citric acid; keeping qualities excellent, the fruit having been kept in perfect condition for six months. Tree is a strong upright growth, comes into bearing at an early age. Every one in the lower south planting citrus trees should have a few of these.

Ponderosa Lemon. (Sometimes called Wonderful Lemon.) An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds; very juicy, good quality, genuine lemon flavor. Rind thin for so large a fruit. Bears when quite young. Trees similar to other Lemons in appearance and by some considered hardier.

Villa Franca Lemon. Variety extensively grown in California commercial Lemon orchards. Medium size, rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower; very prolific; by some called ever-bearing Lemon.

Florida Key Limes. We have these trees grown from selected trees from extreme Southern part of the East Coast and the Keys. They are the thriftiest and most easily cared for trees we have in the citrus line. Commence bearing at from three to four years of age and produce immense crops of limes ripening during the summer, and often hanging on the trees well into the fall and winter. These limes are becoming a valuable commercial commodity, and as the demand far exceeds the supply, it warrants more extensive planting; size medium, measuring about 1½ inches in diameter, usually slightly oblong. A grove of Florida Key Limes given the same careful care and attention usually given an Orange or Grapefruit grove would rival it as a wealth producer.

Persian Seedless Limes. Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Windbreaks

should be planted around all groves planted in exposed places.

Camphor Trees Chinese Arborvitae

(sometimes called American Arborvitae)

are the two best and most satisfactory windbreak trees. See windbreaks, page 32.

PECANS

The Pecan may well be termed the King of Nuts. In the forest it rears its stately head above its fellow trees, as if proud of the load of riches it carries in the form of sweet, luscious nuts, the like of which will, where the best, thinnest-shelled and most prolific varieties have been selected and planted, become the leading, most staple and remunerative horticultural enterprise of the South.

The Commercial Value, Supply and Demand may best be realized by the increasing demand and consumption of nuts in the United States, as shown by increased importations. In 1900 we imported \$3,484,699.00 worth, in 1908 \$9,563,742.00 worth of nuts, all inferior in food value, in quality and as table nuts to our improved large soft-shelled Pecan. This should convince the most skeptical of the demand and lack of supply of American nuts.

Production and Profit. From records kept of bearing trees of the best and most prolific varieties, such as we offer and recommend, it is shown that we may reasonably expect about the following yield per tree and acre, where good trees are planted on good land and have had good care:

Fourth year 0 to 2 lbs. per tree....	0 to 54 lbs. per acre
Fifth year 6 to 8 lbs. per tree....	162 to 216 lbs. per acre
Sixth year 8 to 12 lbs. per tree....	243 to 324 lbs. per acre
Seventh year 12 to 16 lbs. per tree..	324 to 452 lbs. per acre
Eighth year 20 to 25 lbs. per tree..	540 to 675 lbs. per acre
Ninth year 30 to 40 lbs. per tree..	810 to 1080 lbs. per acre
Tenth year 50 to 70 lbs. per tree..	1350 to 1800 lbs. per acre

With a continual increase in yield until trees are 25 to 30 years of age, figure the income per acre at 50 cents per pound the present price, and see the wonderful earning capacity, or at 25 cents per pound, a lower price than we may ever expect to see them.

**BRADLEY
PECANS**

Lay By in Store for the Children

The dream of every father is to lay up something for his children that they may enjoy after he is gone. Now, here is one thing he can lay up. A Pecan grove is better than stocks or bonds. Local ties are strong and there is a mysterious tie that binds us to a tree that will live on through generations yet unborn, and always bless the heir that inherits.—*Extract from address by Dr. J. B. Humnicutt, editor Southern Cultivator.*

Live and Win. Pecan growing as compared with Life Insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a \$5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting a pecan grove for five successive years will in a few years earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy and increase annually. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.



Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at the Jamestown Exposition

Location and Soil. The Pecan thrives over a coastal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in Central and North Florida. Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be easily selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

Cultural Notes. Plant trees 40 to 50 feet apart, not closer.

Prices of Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Note special price for some varieties following descriptions:

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., light grade	\$.75	\$ 7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., medium grade.....	.85	8.00	70.00	650.00
1 and 2 year, 4 to 5 ft., standard grade..	1.10	10.00	90.00	800.00

The 7 to 9 ft., large grade and 9 to 12 extra large grade are admirably suited for yard and street planting; where quick shade and trees well up out of reach of stock and children are wanted.

We have only a limited number of these extra large trees in some of the varieties. In accepting orders for these sizes we reserve the right to substitute in case our supply of the variety ordered is exhausted.

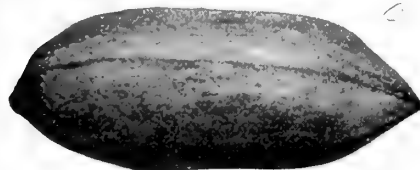
DESCRIPTION OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED VARIETIES

In description we have omitted reference to size and shape. The illustrations accompanying being exact representations as to size and shape.

Bradley. A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotcher, but a far more prolific and desirable nut. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance; kernel plump, rich, sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. Trees planted in various sections of the South have been reported as producing good crops the fourth year. The parent Bradley pecan tree, growing at our Macclenny nursery headquarters, bore the sixth year, from seed, and has borne heavy annual crops since, ranging from 100 to 200 lbs. notwithstanding heavy pruning each year for buds and scions. (See description and notes in 1909 Dept. of Agriculture Year Book.)



BRADLEY

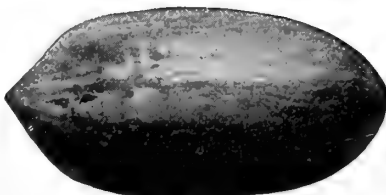


CENTENNIAL

Centennial.

One of the oldest of the improved varieties; shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump, quality best. A variety recommended for more northern portion of Pecan belt.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Shell slightly thick, kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored. Tree one of the best growers.



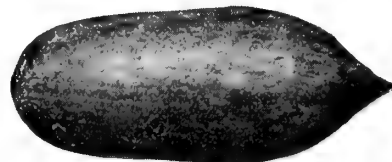
COLUMBIA

Land should be well drained, well broken and in good state of cultivation. Plant as per instructions sent with each order. Cultivate often throughout the first season. One-half to two-thirds the land between the tree rows may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than 8 to 10 feet from the trees. Fertilize trees in March or early in April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training tree into a shapely head branched 3 to 4 feet from ground with a main upright header. Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March, with frequent cultivation into July when beggarweed crop should be planted. No pruning other than that before mentioned. Don't expect much growth the first year.

	Each.	10	100
2 year, 5 to 7 ft., extra standard grade	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$110.00
2 and 3 year, 7 to 9 ft., large grade.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
3 year, 9 to 12 ft., extra large grade	3.00	25.00	.....

Daisy. A superb nut of Texas origin. Considered the best in vicinity where it originated. Very thin shell and partitions, practically no corky substance; kernel full, plump and uniform, separating from shell easily, making it easy to extract the kernels without breaking the two apart. Its long, tapering, graceful shape, fine color of both nut and meat make it a most attractive nut and one that will always find a ready sale at fancy prices. Trees of vigorous upright growth, abundant and early bearer, one of the best in our list.

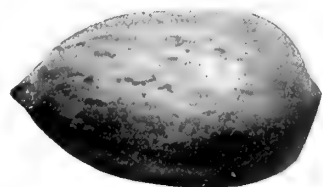
CURTIS



DAISY

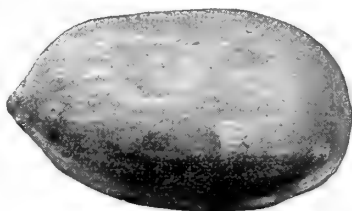
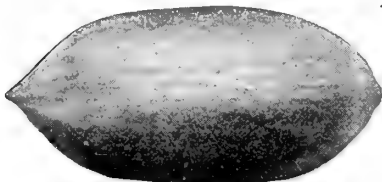
Special Prices for Daisy variety: 2 to 3 ft. light grade, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$65.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft. medium grade, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft. standard grade, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. extra standard grade, \$2.00 each; \$16.00 per 10.

Krak Ezy. Very thin shell; can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from the shell without breaking. Quality best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety. Tree vigorous grower; very prolific. While nut is only medium size, yet its prolificness and high quality make it one of the most valuable in our list.

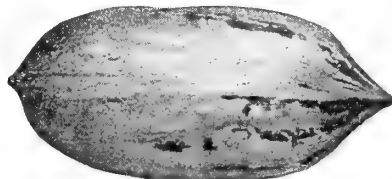


KRAK-EZY

Frotcher's. (Egg shell)
One of the largest Pecans averaging from 40 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin, and like many other thin shelled varieties, can be cracked by pressing two nuts firmly in the palm of the hand; kernel plump, good color, very fine quality. Tree vigorous grower, healthy and moderately productive.

**FROTCHER****PAN-AMERICAN**

President. As the President is at the head of all institutions, so is the President Pecan at the head of the nut world. Embracing all the qualities of a perfect nut in shape, color, thinness of shell and partitions, plumpness, color and quality of kernel, vigor and prolificness of tree, it is ideal. The original President tree was grown from seed secured by us from Bagdad, Florida; was grown in nursery, sold and sent out by us in an order for seedling Pecan trees. Several years later our customer showed us samples of the nuts which were par-excellence even off the young tree producing its first fruit. We have since kept close watch of the tree and its behavior. Commencing to bear the sixth year after moving from the nursery, it has annually increased its yield, now averaging from 70 to 120 pounds per year. The nuts wherever seen by experts have brought forth much favorable comment.

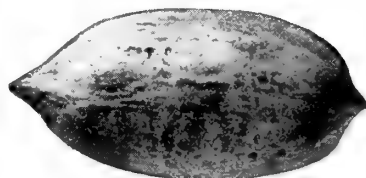
**PRESIDENT**

The following is the description of the President as it appears in the 1907 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, page 316: "Form oblong, compressed, with a rather sharply pointed base quadrangular apex with prominent point; color bright yellowish-brown with a few narrow broken black stripes near apex. Size large, 45 to 50 per pound; shell medium thickness for so large a nut, with thin and soft partitions, cracking easily; kernel long, rather deeply and narrowly grooved but plump and releasing shell easily; kernel (golden yellow) color bright and attractive, texture rather fine grained for so large a nut; flavor pleasant and free from astringency, quality very good."

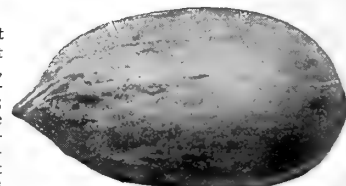
In recommending the President to our patrons we have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that it is the most prolific large nut ever introduced. Coupling this with all the other superior points, makes it the most perfect Pecan nut.

Special Prices for President variety: 2 to 3 ft. light grade, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10; \$100.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft. medium grade, \$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10; \$150.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft. standard grade, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10; \$175.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. extra standard grade, \$3.00 each; \$25.00 per 10.

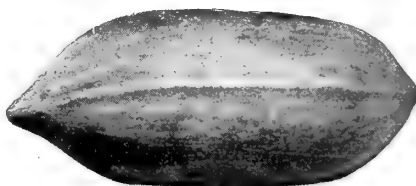
Randall. Originated and introduced by Dr. Curtis, of Alachua County, Florida, one of the pioneers in growing budded and improved Pecans, who considers it among his best and most profitable sorts. Medium to large size, ovate; shell moderately thin; kernel plump and uniform, separating easily; quality very good. Comes into early bearing and uniformly productive.

**RANDALL****SCHLEY**

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape, shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good. One of the most popular varieties and deservedly so. Tree vigorous, upright sturdy growth, one of best bearers. You cannot go amiss in planting Stuart.

**STUART**

Teche. Shell medium thin, color greyish brown, with few dark streaks. Cracking quality very good, kernel full, plump, quality good. A seedling of Frotcher which it resembles, except being a little smaller in size. The tree is more productive than Frotcher and nuts are usually better filled.

**VAN DEMAN**

Van Deman. Shell quite thin, partitions thin and soft. Yields large percentage of meats. Size, shape and color of both nut and kernel exceptionally good; quality best. Trees vigorous, bear young and prolifically. Next to President, Bradley and Daisy we consider this the best nut in our list.

DIVERSIFY YOUR PLANTINGS

If you plant only one class of trees your income is restricted to a short period. If an assortment is planted, your income is extended throughout the entire year. Fruit during summer is most essential for preservation of health in the home and should be in abundance.

DO NOT OVERLOOK BEAUTIFYING THE GROUNDS AND MAKING THE HOME ATTRACTIVE

OTHER NUT TREES

Japanese Walnuts. The only walnut that we can recommend for the lower South. In appearance of foliage resembles other walnuts. Trees are of rapid growth, inclined to make low spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green, making a desirable yard or street tree.

While all other types of walnuts when planted in the lower South die in a few years without any apparent cause other than lack of acclimation, the Japanese thrives and produces abundant crops. The fruit is borne in great clusters; (see illustration), five- and six-year-old trees often producing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of nuts. It is a neglected tree, not receiving the attention from fruit growers and farmers that it should.

Meats Easily Extracted. The shell of the Japanese Walnuts is thicker than that of the California or English, yet by no means a hard nut to extract the meat from. By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole. The ease with which the kernels can be extracted whole render them very valuable for confectionery and other purposes where whole nut kernels are used. Trees are heavy and stocky with an abundance of fibrous roots which renders the transplanting as easy as apple or peach trees.

Prices of Japanese Walnuts

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft., Light Grade .....	.25	2.00	17.00
2 to 3 ft., Medium Grade .....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft., Standard Grade .....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 6 ft., Extra Grade .....	.75	6.50	.....



FLORIDA GROWN JAPAN CHESTNUTS.

Sieboldina. Nut ovate, somewhat pointed; shell thicker than that of Persian or English walnut, but not as thick as the American; kernel full and plump with a rich butternut flavor, slightly less oily and better quality. What the Butternut is to the North this nut is to the South. Nuts are borne in large clusters; trees very prolific.

Cordiformis. Nut of a peculiar heart shape from whence it derives its name; kernel plump and full; excelling in flavor the Persian walnut. Kernels can be easily extracted whole, and owing to rich, sweet flavor are desirable for confectioners' work.

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS

Japanese Mammoth Chestnut. Quite distinct from European varieties. Foliage long and narrow like the peach, of a beautiful dark green; makes a desirable lawn or yard tree. Bears young and abundantly. Nuts of enormous size, with from 3 to 6 in a burr. Its early bearing qualities and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all. No fruit collection is complete without it.

Prices of Japanese Chestnuts

	Each.	Per 10
3 to 4 ft., Standard Size .....	.40	3.00
4 to 6 ft., Large Size .....	.50	4.00
6 to 8 ft., Extra Large Size .....	.65	5.00



FLORIDA GROWN JAPAN WALNUTS

PEACHES

Quicker Returns are realized from peach trees than from most fruits. Trees planted during December and January should commence bearing in 18 to 20 months from planting, producing the first year from a few quarts to half a bushel per tree, according to variety and care of tree.

The Expense of Raising Peaches is small compared with most other fruits. Prices for trees are low. They thrive on almost any well-drained land. Preparation of ground same as for ordinary crops. Transplanting the tree is easy, and all should live if good trees are planted.

Cultural Notes. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Fertilize in two applications in April and June by spreading on ground in circle 3 to 4 feet in diameter and hoeing in. Future care consists of shallow plowing in January and frequent shallow cultivation until July, when orchard should be seeded with Beggarweed. Fertilize in March or early April by spreading on ground around trees and harrowing.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of everyone having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.

The South China Type. A sturdy group or type of peaches especially adapted for planting near the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in all Florida and in the more southerly portion of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and Texas, or in sections where the famous Elberta and similar types wholly or partially fail. The **SOUTH CHINA** type embraces three essential points—earliest to ripen, best in quality, best keepers in transit.

Classification of Types or Races. For the benefit of those desiring to know the class in which each variety belongs, we list them with abbreviations in *italics*. Thus (*Sp.*) means that variety belongs to the Spanish race or type; (*Per.*) to Persian race or type; (*N. C.*) to North Chinese; (*S. C.*) South Chinese; (*O. B.*) Oriental Blood.

Adaptability of Varieties. In the lower South and especially in Florida and South Texas, it is of utmost importance that varieties adapted to the particular section in which they are planted are selected. Following the name of each variety will be found two **bold-faced letters** indicating range of adaptability which following key will explain.

KEY TO ADAPTABILITY

AA—Varieties adapted to all of Florida, extreme Southern Georgia and Gulf Coast sections.



MAMIE ROSS PEACHES AS GROWN BY WARREN MAY, SR., DOTHAN, ALA.

AB—Varieties adapted to Central and Northern Florida and from 100 to 150 miles inland along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast as far west as the Rio Grande.

BB—Varieties best adapted to Central and South Florida and extreme Southern Texas, except Jewell variety, which succeeds to the Georgia line and along Gulf Coast.

XX—Varieties adapted to extreme North and West Florida and to North and West wherever peaches are grown.

Prices of Peach Trees

Standard varieties one year old. Note special price of some varieties

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft., Light Size	\$.12	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft., Medium Size .....	.15	1.20	10.00	75.00
4 to 6 ft., Standard Size .....	.20	1.50	12.00	90.00
6 ft. up, Large Size .....	.25	2.00	14.00	.....

Special Prices for Miami, Howard, Glen and Griffing's No. 4 Varieties

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.; Light Size	\$.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
3 to 4 ft., Medium Size .....	.35	3.00	22.00
4 to 6 ft., Standard Size .....	.40	3.50	27.00
6 ft. up, Large Size .....	.50	4.00	35.00

In selecting varieties note carefully varieties recommended for your section as per adaptability letters explained in the foregoing key.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PEACHES

Angel. AB (S. C.) A standard reliable variety. Originated near Waldo, Fla. Tree blooms one to three weeks later than Peen-to; size large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy and rich with acid flavor. Freestone. This Peach when well grown is almost entirely devoid of the noyau found in the Peen-to. June 20 to July 5.

Bidwell's Early. BB (S. C.) A Peach maturing at the same time of the Peen-to; round, ordinary shape, being the first Peach of this shape on the market. Size medium to large, with short, recurved point; skin creamy white, with carmine; flesh fine grained with slight noyau flavor. Cling. May 1 to 25.

Bidwell's Late. BB (S. C.) Very similar in character to Bidwell's Early. Size larger, measures from 8 to 8½ inches in circumference; very rich, melting and juicy, with little or no noyau. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. May 30 to June 15.

Belle of Georgia. XX (N. C.) A very large showy peach. Its clear creamy white skin with red cheeks make it one of the most beautiful white peaches grown. It always attracts attention. Flesh white, firm and good quality. Freestone, ripe July 1st to 15th.

Chinese Cling. XX (N. C.) Very large, round; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh white, quite red at pit, very juicy and of excellent flavor, the best of clings.

Carman. XX (N. C.) Belongs to same class as Elberta, tree same habit of growth, but with larger, darker foliage. Size large, broadly oval in form, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white, slightly tinged with red, tender, juicy and of fine vinous flavor. Trees very prolific. Freestone, ripe June 15th to July 1st.

Elberta. XX (N. C.) This peach is considered to be the finest all-round market variety that has ever been introduced or planted, and is more largely planted than any other one peach throughout the entire country. Fruit is very large; color rich yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. It is good for the home, good for market, good for canning, good everywhere. Freestone, ripe July 5th to August 1st.

Emma. XX (N. C.) Was originated by the same gentleman who originated the Elberta. This peach is very large, yellow, with light crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy. Quality best. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta.

Florida Crawford. AB (Sp.) A large yellow peach of Spanish strain which insures its adaptability for the lower South. So nearly like the famous Crawford's Early that it is often mistaken for that variety. Flesh yellow, very red at pit, juicy, melting, of rich vinous flavor; quality best. An exceptionally good canning variety. Freestone, ripe July 15th to August 10th.

Florida Gem. AB (S. C.) Size medium to large; roundish oblong, slightly pointed, skin yellow, evenly washed with red, flesh fine grain, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. Ripe June 15th to July 1st. A desirable variety for Northern Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

Gen. Lee. XX (N. C.) Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality. Peach very much resembles the Chinese Cling, but more prolific. Cling, ripe July 5th to 15th.

Glen. AA (S. C.) The introducers from whom we received our propagating stock say of this valuable new Freestone Peach: "It is a large oval Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross, measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, blunt pointed, yellow, with deep suture, dotted and washed



HOWARD

JEWELL

with strong red, in fact, almost red all over; skin tough and easily removed; flesh light yellowish, red about the pit, firm; shipping quality good. Season June 5th to 15th. It is one of the largest fruited varieties adapted to the State with which we are acquainted and its high color and good keeping qualities make it highly desirable." **See special price.**

Gibson's October. AB (Sp.) Medium to large size peach of exceptional good quality for so late in the season. It is a native North Florida seedling. Color white, tinged with red; flesh white, very red at pit. For either the home, the local or southern markets it is a most desirable and profitable variety. Late peaches always find ready sale at good prices. Freestone, ripe September 25th to October 15th.

Greensboro. XX (Per.) Large size and good quality for so early a peach; color bright red over creamy yellow ground; flesh white and very juicy. Ripens evenly from skin to pit, from which it parts freely when fully ripe. A valuable early Peach. Ripens June 1st.

Griffing's No. 4. AA (S. C.) A YELLOW SUMMER CLING WITH EXCEPTIONAL QUALITIES. LARGE SIZE, BEAUTIFUL SHAPE AND COLOR, FINE FLAVOR, SMALL PIT. APPEALS TO EVERYONE PARTIAL TO CLING PEACHES. Size large, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. lengthwise and $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Shape nearly round with small point, prominent on suture side. Regular in outline and uniform in size. Color golden yellow, nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow streaked with red near pit; fine grained; very juicy with rich sub-acid flavor. JUST THE PEACH FOR HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS. GOOD FOR CANNING, GOOD FOR PRESERVES AND BEST FOR EATING OUT OF HAND. GOOD COMMERCIAL SORT; ITS SUPERIOR FLAVOR AND QUALITY WILL WIN IT FAVOR. RIPE JUNE 25TH TO JULY 10TH. **See special price.**

Hall's Yellow. AA (S. C.) A seedling of the Angel. Large size, nearly round, yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow, firm and good quality. Freestone, ripe late in June.

Hiley. XX (Early Belle., N. C.) Large, white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, red at pit; quality best. The best shipping variety of its season and one of the four or five best and most prolific Peaches for general planting. Ripens June 20th to July 5th.



IMPERIAL

ANGEL

GRIFFING'S No. 4

Honey. AB (S. C.) Medium size, oval, compressed with deep suture on one side, necular sharp recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed with red; flesh creamy white, fine grained, juicy, melting, with a rich honeyed, sweet flavor found in no other variety; quality excellent. Freestone, ripe June 5th to 20th.

Heath Cling or Heath Late White.

XX (Per.) Large oval with apex; skin white, somewhat washed with red; flesh pure white, firm, juicy, sweet, with a sprightly flavor. Cling. Ripe September 1st to 15th.

Howard. AA (S. C.) THE ORIGINATOR, MR. FRANK HOWARD, OF LUDLOW, VT., WHO HAS A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT TANGERINE, FLA., WHERE THE PEACH ORIGINATED, AND HAS BEEN GROWN BY HIM FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS, SAYS OF IT: "It is a Peach nearly as early as the Jewell and far ahead of it in size, beauty and shipping quality. If I was after a fortune in Peach growing I would plant many acres of them. The Howard Peaches I shipped to New York, along with Jewells sold at an average of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per crate higher than the Jewells and sold throughout the season from \$1.00 to \$1.50 above the highest quoted price. I have a letter from Messrs. Wessels & Co., in which they say they sold them to their best trade and had a market for an unlimited quantity and that the Georgia Peaches or any others would not interfere with them. Its advantages over the Jewell are: larger size, more beautiful coloring, a better bearer, more thrifty tree, and a better shipper. My Peaches have always netted me good prices; have always shipped by express."

It is the Peach for the small grower who cannot ship in carload lots. The fruit measures from 2 to 2½ inches transversely and from 2¼ to 2¾ longitudinally. Shape nearly round, regular in outline; color light green, shading to creamy white almost entirely overspread with bright red. The highest colored Peach we know of the South Chinese type; the flesh is white, firm and meaty, streaked with red from skin to pit; juicy, sweet and especially good flavor. Ripe May 5th to 15th. See Special Price.

Imperial. AB (S. C.) Very large, round, oblong; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh slightly red at pit; sweet, juicy, with decided sprightly tone; quality best. In the commercial orchard this variety has proved itself to be one of the best for Florida and South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana planting. June 25th to July 5th.

Jewell. BB (S. C.) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in Central and Southern Florida and in Southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf. It blooms about the



WADDELL

same time as the Waldo, and ripens its fruit two weeks in advance of that famous fruit. It has been largely planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it wherever it is planted. It is especially well adapted to extreme South Florida planting. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, shading to red on side exposed to sun and light; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. A most desirable Peach for market or home use. Freestone. May 15th to June 1st.

Mamie Ross. XX (Per.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling that has been very popular in Texas and Louisiana for a number of years. A customer from South Alabama sends us a picture (see page 16) and writes that many of his trees only 30 months old will yield a bushel. Fruit large, white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and prolific bearer. Clingstone, ripe June 1st to 15th.

Mayflower. XX (Per.) A large highly colored red Peach of exceptional quality; extremely early, ripening in advance of the Sneed. A very promising new variety.

Miami. BB (S. C.) A new Peach originating at Miami, Florida, and which promises to be of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Original tree is now five years old and produces heavy annual crops, almost breaking down under the load of fruit. Size medium to large, nearly round with stubby point; color creamy yellow, nearly covered with red. A valuable new variety and one that should be generally planted throughout South Florida. Ripe middle of May. PRICE SAME AS FOR HOWARD, GLEN AND GRIFFING'S No. 4.

Marguerite. AA (S. C.) Originated at Waldo, Fla., and claimed by originator to be larger and better than Waldo, and ripening just after that variety. Described as being almost identical with Waldo except larger. Freestone, ripe June 15th to 20th.

Nix's Late. XX (Per.) A large oblong Peach; pure white, juicy, sweet, highly flavored. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. A very desirable late variety. Good for canning. Clingstone, ripe in September.

Oviedo. AB (S. C.) Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides. Freestone, ripe in June.

Peen-to. BB (S. C.) The old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and



CARMAN

ripens in April and May and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety. Shape flat like a tomato.

Power's September. AB (Sp.) Native seedling; good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good. Freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures September.

Red Ceylon. BB (O. B.) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color. Flesh blood red; Freestone. A very good variety for the extreme South. May 10th to 20th.

Slappy. XX (N. C.) Large yellow freestone of excellent flavor, ripening at a time when there are no other good yellow free tones ripe. Excellent flavor, good keeping qualities, ripens evenly from skin to pit; flesh a rich golden yellow, firm, rich, juicy and good quality. Freestone, ripe June 20th to July 10th.

St. Johns, also called Fletas, and Yellow St. Johns.

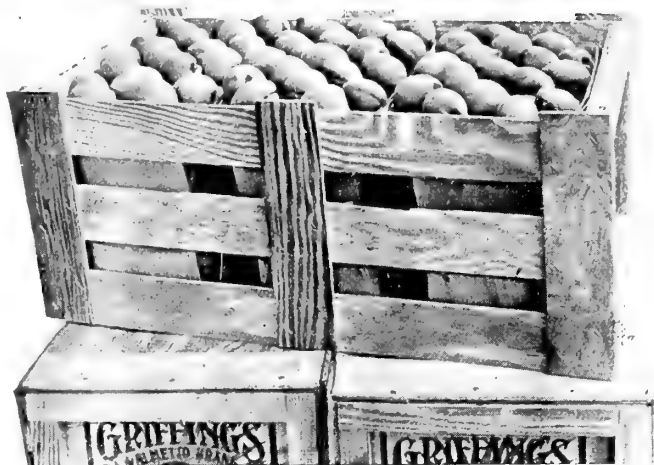
XX (N. C.) Large, round to oblong Peach; color orange yellow, heavily shaded with red; flesh clear yellow red at pit; firm, juicy, sweet, highly and sprightly flavored. Ripens early for so good a yellow Peach; tree vigorous and very prolific. A valuable variety for the home, for market and canning. Freestone, ripe June 20th to 30th.

Suber. BB (S. C.) A seedling of the Peen-to, originating at Lake Helen, in Southern Volusia County. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. May 1st to 25th.

Thurber. XX (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free; resembles Chinese Cling in size and appearance. One of the best of its class. Middle of July.

Triumph. XX (Per.) Ripens with the Alexander, just after the Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy, very productive, medium to large, round Peach. Skin yellow, with rich blush on the sunny side. Flesh yellow. Freestone.

Waddell. XX (N. C.) Mr. J. H. Hale, the famous Georgia Peach grower, said of this Peach when it was introduced: "I am willing to risk my reputation on the claim that the Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of



WALDO PEACHES

its season." Experience in the large commercial orchards has more than borne out Mr. Hale. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; skin is thick; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sweet and melting when fully ripe. A desirable Peach for the home or market. A good canning variety. Freestone, ripe early in June.

Waldo. A (S. C.) The most prolific and best early Peach in our Central and North Florida orchards. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong; color bright, yellowish red washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting; quality excellent. Should only be planted in Central and North Florida and immediate coast sections of the Gulf States. Freestone, ripe June 1st.

PLUMS

Since the introduction of the large Japanese varieties, plum culture has received much attention. In some localities in the lower South, and especially in Florida, many of the Japanese varieties as first introduced have not proven fruitful. The general planting of the Japanese varieties, owing to their enormous size and beauty, scattered the trees throughout the South, and as a result we have several cross-bred varieties—the Japanese crossed with the native—which have proven heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have not only made plum growing on a commercial scale possible, but profitable. You can now have plums for the home, for the local and distant markets if you will. Culture same as for peaches.

Prices of Plums

Budded or Grafted Either on Plum or Peach Roots

	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., Small Size.....	\$.15	\$1.30	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft., Medium Size.....	.20	1.70	12.00
4 to 6 ft., Standard Size.....	.25	2.00	16.00
6 ft. up, Large Size.....	.30	2.50	20.00



STUMPE OR HOWE PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large size, round with pointed apex; color greenish yellow nearly covered with purplish carmine, and heavy bloom; sub-acid with a slight Apricot flavor. Rich and good. Tree a strong upright grower. As name indicates it is an abundant bearer in most localities.

America. A hybrid of the Robinson, with the Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm; quality good.

Burbank. Fruit large, usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference; it is clear, rich red showing yellow dots, with thin lilac bloom;



EXCELSIOR PLUMS

flesh, deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with peculiar flavor. Trees prolific; strong, upright growth.

Chabot. (DOUGLAS, HYTANKAYOO). A strong upright tree; fruit very large, crimson, with white bloom; excellent, prolific, valuable.

Excelsior. Cross between Kelsey and Chickasaw type. Tree is a remarkably strong grower. Fruit medium size, usually averaging from 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter, nearly round; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near pit. This variety has given general satisfaction where planted throughout the State, and is one of the most valuable plums for Florida and lower south so far introduced. Ripe in May.

Gonzales. Japanese variety crossed with Wild Goose. Fruit very large, color red; good flavor, good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas. Should do well in all parts of Florida and Gulf Coast country.

Gold. Cross between Japanese and American type. Wherever the Gold Plum has been planted and fruited it has caused a sensation. Its large size, beautiful appearance, fine quality and productiveness make it the admiration of those who possess it. Size large, nearly round; rich golden color, with slight blush; fine flavor.

Howe. Synonym for Stumpe; a cross between the Japanese and native varieties. See description under name Stumpe.

Happiness. A cross between a Japanese Plum and a variety of Wild Goose family. Very large, often measuring 6 inches in circumference; color glowing red with light purplish bloom, flesh firm, rich and juicy, with an exquisite flavor found in few other Plums. Bears full every year, but does not over-bear, therefore no off years. It was named Happiness by the introducer who said he believed it would bring happiness to more homes than any fruit ever introduced. Ripe June 10th to 20th.

Kelsey. Size very large, often 8 to 9 inches in circumference; heart shaped; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. This is an exceptional Plum and usually sets heavy, annual crops. The fruit is tender and some years sun-scalds on the trees.

McCarteny. One of the earliest Plums, rather oblong; pure transparent yellow; tree is a strong grower, usually very productive; a new sort that we think will be a general success throughout Florida.

Normand. One of the very best of Japanese varieties. Exceedingly prolific; fruit very large, golden, broad; heart-shaped; meaty, firm; sweet, rich flavor; stone small, nearly free. Ripe in June.

Prunus Pissardii. Purple leaved Plum, valued as an ornamental tree for its purple foliage.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy upright tree, produces abundantly. Fruit, medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, best of qualities; ripens in June. This variety has proved a great success in Georgia the past few seasons.

Stumpe or Howe.

Originated in Putnam County in Mrs. Stumpe's yard. Bears heavy annual crops of medium to large size Plums, ripening early in May, being the earliest plum to ripen in the lower South. This Plum, a cross between the Japanese and our native type, has the hardiness and prolificness of our native fruit combined with the size and flavor of the Japanese varieties. Color a rich, dark red overspread with bluish purple bloom, flesh is firm, rich and juicy. A Plum that can be depended upon to give you a crop when others fail.

Terrell. This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. We have no hesitancy in recommending the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf Coast country.

Wickson. Large, deep maroon-red of the Kelsey type. Flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

Plums and Poultry

Plant a few Plum trees in poultry yard or near poultry house. Plums provide just the right amount of shade for poultry, and will bear heavy crops of fine fruit in such a location when they would fail elsewhere.

FIGS

The fig thrives along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast as in no other portion of the world. Until within the last few years it has been a neglected fruit, not receiving the attention of which it was worthy. It is one of the most, *if not the most*, valuable of our domestic fruits. No fruit is more wholesome or healthful, having pleasant laxative properties found only in the fig. There is no fruit more easily grown or more thoroughly adapted to this section, as is proven by the hundreds of trees thriving in the door yards without any thought or care other than to pull and eat the luscious, health-giving fruit when ripe. With little care in selecting varieties, and comparatively no expense, the fruit may be had from June until November.

Commercial Fig Growing is becoming a very important industry in the Gulf Coast regions, mainly in the production of fruit for canning and preserving. Large profits have, for the past few years, been realized from orchards planted only a few years. In some sections where the industry is established, canning factories are contracting for the fruit several years in advance. The canned figs have been so favorably received by the trade and the consumers, that the production is now, and probably will be for many years to come, far short of the demand. While the canning factory will probably always consume the greater portion of the figs produced, yet with the improved refrigerator and transportation facilities that we are enjoying, many thousand crates will be forwarded to distant markets in fresh state.

Home Canning of Figs. If there is no canning factory in your community, start a small plant yourself, an outfit can be had, that will do just as good work as the big canneries, at a cost of from \$15.00 up. With an outfit costing \$30.00 from 600 to 1,200 cans can be put up daily. "The giant oaks from little acorns grow." From a small beginning you may establish a great industry in your community.



Canned Figs



Lemon Fig Tree Eighteen Months from Planting

Diversify Your Crops. No better diversification can be made than the planting of an acre or more of Figs and installment of small canning outfit. It is a small investment, the necessary canning outfit costing from \$12.50 up, according to size. With good care and management it will pay for itself and cost and care of the trees many times over in from 18 to 30 months. The Fig ripens over a long period, a few on a tree each day. It does not require a large force and extensive outfit to harvest and can the fruit.

Canned Figs are such a delightful dessert that it is not only a luxury and a pleasure to have them for the home, but they sell readily at good prices everywhere.

Fresh Figs are healthful, and desirable as a table fruit. Southern markets always take them at good prices.

AN ACRE OF FIGS AND PECANS

Quick returns, sure returns, lasting returns, big returns. About 200 Fig trees can be planted between the Pecan rows on an acre of Pecan orchard planted 40 feet apart. The Fig trees should be set in two rows, with trees 13 1-3 feet apart in rows in the middle of the 40 feet space between the Pecan trees, running each way through the orchard.

What returns will 200 Fig trees yield? Let's figure. In 30 months from planting Fig trees that have been well cared for should yield from four to eight quarts of Figs per tree, enough for an average of a dozen 1-lb. cans of canned Figs, worth at wholesale from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen in tin, and from \$2.00 to \$2.25 in glass. The cost of canning, even in a small way, would not exceed 50c. per dozen in tin, or 70c. to 85c. in glass—a net income of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per tree, or \$200 to \$300 per acre, for the fresh fruit, all within 30 months from the time of planting. The trees would increase their yield about one-third each year, producing from one to one and a half bushels the fifth or sixth year. For

yield and income from an acre of Pecans see page 5. Put the two together, and you will see that one acre of combined Fig and Pecan grove is worth more than a one-horse farm.

Prices of Figs

	Each.	10	100
1 to 2 ft., Small Size.....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft., Medium Size.....	.20	1.60	14.00
3 to 4 ft., Standard Size.....	.25	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft., Extra Standard Size.....	.40	3.00	25.00

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color yellowish-brown; fruit tender, rich and sweet, of excellent quality. Tree of moderate growth, very prolific, comes into bearing young.

Brunswick. Fruit very large and regular in outline; color dark violet, skin thin with firm texture for a fig; flesh white just under skin shading to beautiful pink around seed cells. Sweet, juicy and rich, quality excellent, most reliable bearer and very prolific. This variety nearly always fruits in nursery row same season cuttings are planted. Tree strong grower, and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature perfect fruit first season after planting. (See illustration). The Brunswick is so large that they can be as easily peeled and served with cream as Peaches. The pure white flesh shading to pink makes a most attractive dish.

Celestial. Known to all lovers of figs. The fruit is medium to small, color bluish or violet yellow; flesh rich and tender, very sweet—so sweet and tender that you can eat without peeling, and when weather is favorable will preserve themselves on the tree. It is the hardiest variety we have—hence reliable further North. This is one of the varieties chiefly used for canning purposes. Trees commence maturing fruit thirty months from planting; vigorous grower and very prolific. Generally considered the business Fig.



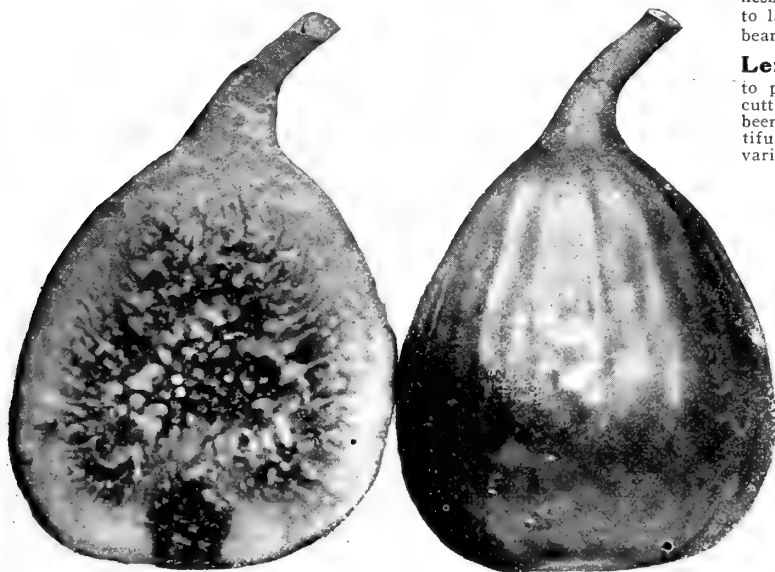
CELESTIAL FIGS

Green Ischia. Color when ripe light transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Size medium to large. Tree strong, upright growth, very prolific, commences bearing young. Next to Celestial in point of hardness.

Lemon. Large, lemon yellow; flesh creamy white shading to purple around seed cells. The trees from which we secure cuttings are in Central Florida, bear heavy crops, which have been used for canning; being of light color makes a most beautiful preserve without peeling. Trees are harder than most varieties, grow rapidly and come into early bearing.

Magnolia. Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dull red. Its value lies in its firmness and solidity, which enable it to hold together in processing; in its peculiar texture of skin, its carrying qualities, flavor, even, uniform size and remarkable productiveness. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 Figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. In the Coast Belt section the Magnolia attains a flavor and character closely resembling the famous Smyrna Fig, which is far superior to Figs grown in other sections. This is the variety most largely planted in Texas coast country for canning and preserving, and the kind from which the new and popular skinless preserved Figs are made. Is not a successful variety on sandy soils east of Mississippi river.

Mission. (California Black.) It is the oldest variety and best-known Fig in Mexico and along the border. Size large, very showy, color deep mahogany violet; pulp white shading to red or bright amber around seed cells; sweet and good. Strong vigorous growth. For quick, abundant returns of fine fruit no variety in our list is more desirable.



BUNSWICK FIGS

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

(*Diospyros Kaki*.)

To some it may seem an extravagant statement when we say that the Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading and most popular fruits of the Cotton belt and lower South. In Japan the Kaki (the Japanese name for the Persimmon) is their principal fruit; in fact, it is to the Japanese what the apple is to America. The Japanese Persimmon, like nearly all exotic fruits, when first introduced on our markets, finds slow sale; once the people learn the richness and deliciousness it finds ready sale at good prices and rapidly grows in popularity.

The past season the average price for the fruit

shipped by two of the largest growers was \$1.53 per crate (packed in the regular 6-basket Peach or Tomato carrier).

In conversation with one of the largest growers of this fruit he stated that his New

York brokers or commission men advised him that there was only about half enough Persimmons offered on the New York market to supply the demand.

We look for the Persimmon, now that

Triumph Persimmon
as they grow in clusters

the popular market varieties have been learned (the Tana Nashi and Triumph), to grow in popularity almost as rapidly as did the Pomelo (Grapefruit).

The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. They thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-fourth the cost of oranges or grapefruit. No frost risk, as they thrive throughout the Cotton belt. Trees should be well cultivated, fertilized and well cared for the first two years, after which no plowing or cultivation is necessary or desirable. For best results simply keep the weeds and grass mowed. Fertilizer to be applied just before rains in March and June.

Fruit should be picked when fully mature, but before softening, wrapped and packed in same manner and same package as Tomatoes. A display card should be placed in each crate cautioning consumers not to eat until fully ripe and soft. Some varieties have dark flesh; these may be eaten while hard. Others have light flesh and are astringent until fully ripe and soft; and, still others have a mixture of the two. The two varieties that have proven most popular—the TANA NASHI and TRIUMPH—are light flesh varieties, and consumers should be cautioned about undertaking to eat before becoming soft. A good plan is to have such instructions printed on each wrapper. Of course, when fruit becomes more generally known such precautions will be unnecessary.

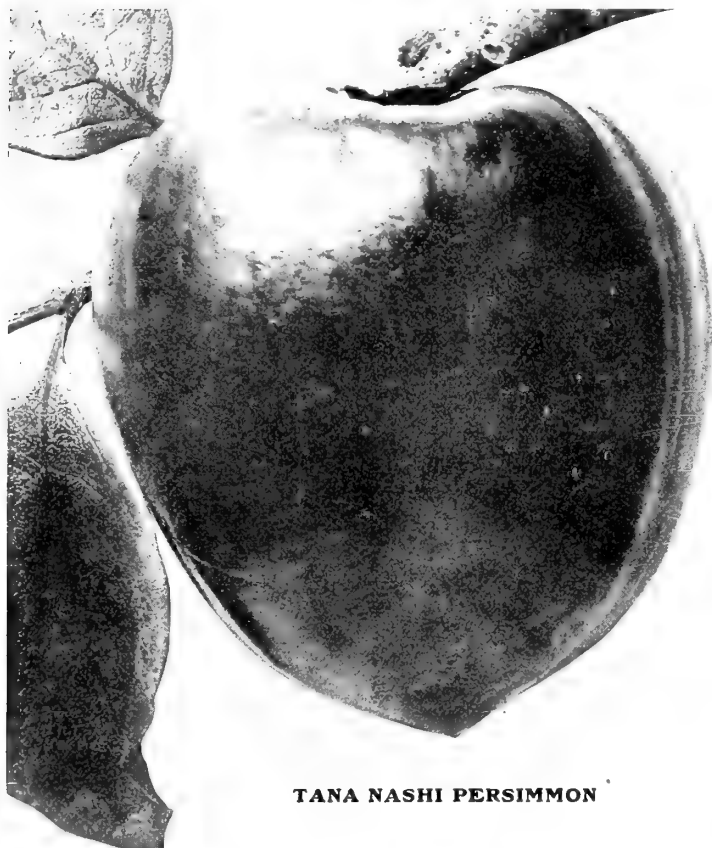
You cannot make a mistake by planting a grove of TRIUMPH and TANA NASHI Persimmons.



Persimmon Tree, 18 Months
from Planting

Prices of Japanese Persimmons on Native Roots

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., Small Size.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$13.00	\$110.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., Medium Size.....	.25	2.00	17.00	140.00
1 year, 4 to 5 ft., Standard Size.....	.30	2.50	20.00	160.00
1 and 2 years, 5 to 7 ft., Large Size.....	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00

**TANA NASHI PERSIMMON**

Castata. Medium size, conical, somewhat four sided; skin salmon yellow, flesh light yellow, streaked with dark, few seeds, astringent until ripe, then very fine. Tree distinct, rapid, upright growth.

Dia Dia Maru. Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh nearly white, quality fine; astringent until fully ripe.

Hacheya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; specimens often weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds each. Color of skin, reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; few seeds. Tree vigorous, shapely. Astringent until fully ripe.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light bluish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins near the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and free bearer, dark flesh type, not astringent.

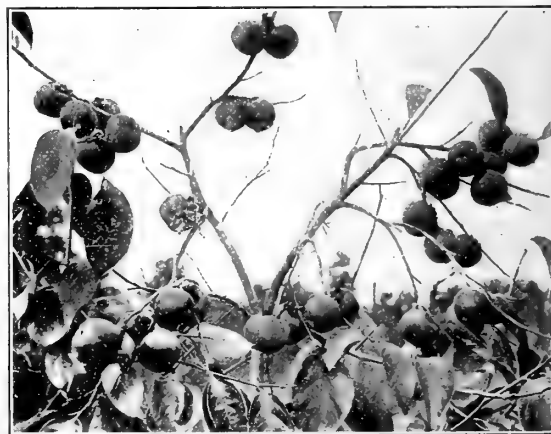
Okame. Large, usually oblate, color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds; more astringent than any of the light

meat type. Trees exceptionally vigorous growth. Usually bear third year. Trees of this variety live to greater age than some other varieties.

Ormond Winter. Listed in our 1908 catalog under name Vining's Winter, but changed at request of Mr. Jas P. Vining, of Ormond, Florida. As its name implies it is distinctly a winter fruit, maturing from December 12 on during the winter. Size medium to large; shape conical, somewhat pointed. Color reddish yellow. Marked with brownish spots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Tree a rampant grower, attaining large size, very prolific. Few seeds, astringent until quite ripe. One of the most profitable varieties for Central and South Florida in our list.

Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Florida, from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped. Size medium, ranging from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter transversely, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally. Color yellowish red; bright, smooth skin, free from blemishes and spots; handsome and showy, flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of exceptional quality; very few seeds. Its uniform size and shape make it especially desirable for marketing; the fruit packs close and firm, and when papers are partially removed, showing the bright red smooth fruit, makes a most attractive package. Trees strong, upright growth. Commences bearing the third season and is wonderfully productive, usually bearing in immense clusters. Trees are long-lived, we now having fine specimens 14 and 15 years of age, perfectly healthy and producing heavy crops annually. Especially recommended for South and Central Florida, where it grows to greater size, bears heavier and more regularly than any other variety. Ripens October and November. This variety is to the Persimmon family what the Elberta Peach is to the Peach family, the best, most productive, best shipping and market variety.

Tana Nashi. The best-known and most generally popular variety of Persimmon. Size large conical, pointed; very smooth



Top of a two-year-old Zengi Tree in November. This variety commences ripening first of September continuing until January. Have seen many trees hanging full of fruit at Christmas

and symmetrical; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally. Skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine. Trees vigorous growth. Comes into bearing usually second year in orchard, very productive. Ripens early September and October. A very desirable market variety to plant in conjunction with Triumph, ripening earlier and being very fine quality and appearance.

Tsuru. Long pointed variety; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few; very astringent until fully ripe. Tree very prolific.

Yeddo-Ichi. Very smooth and regular in outline, with slight depression at blossom end. Color darker red than most varieties; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark meated type; good to eat while still hard, and is very delicious when soft. Tree a heavy bearer, very thrifty.

Japan Persimmons and Pecans
make a valuable combination
orchard.



TRIUMPH PERSIMMON

A Staple Fall Fruit For the Entire South



YEMON PERSIMMON

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat 4-sided; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellowish; generally seedless; quality good. Tree rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is one of the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally by $2\frac{3}{4}$ transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas.

Pecans, Japan Persimmons and
Figs are safe and staple fruits
for every home and farm. You
will never regret planting them.

PEARS

The uniform heavy crop of Pears throughout the South this season and the disappearance of the blight in most sections is evidence of a period of years of immunity from Pear blight, with a probability of its not returning for many years. As in the case of many insect and plant diseases, they become very destructive for a period of years, then disappear sometimes never to return. This has been the history of the Pear blight in many of the older Pear growing countries, and there is no reason why it should not act in the same way in the South.

Cultural Notes. Pears thrive on nearly all well-drained soil suitable for ordinary farm and garden crops. Young trees should be given thorough cultivation throughout the first and second year in orchard. Subsequent cultivation consists of shallow plowing in January and February and shallow cultivation until July, when the orchard should be seeded with Beggarweed. If trees are planted 25 to 30 feet apart garden and farm crops may be planted between the rows utilizing one-half to two-thirds the space. No crop should be planted closer than 5 to 7 feet of the trees. Fertilizer should be applied to the young trees in March and June, to bearing trees in April. The introduction of the Cincincis and Suwanee varieties, which trees have withstood the attack of the blight when planted in orchards where other varieties succumbed, make the planting of these varieties safe, and even if other varieties do not throw off the blight, these varieties will in a few years place the pear industry back onto its old footing.

See Special Price for Cincincis and Suwanee Varieties.

Prices for Standard Varieties of Pears

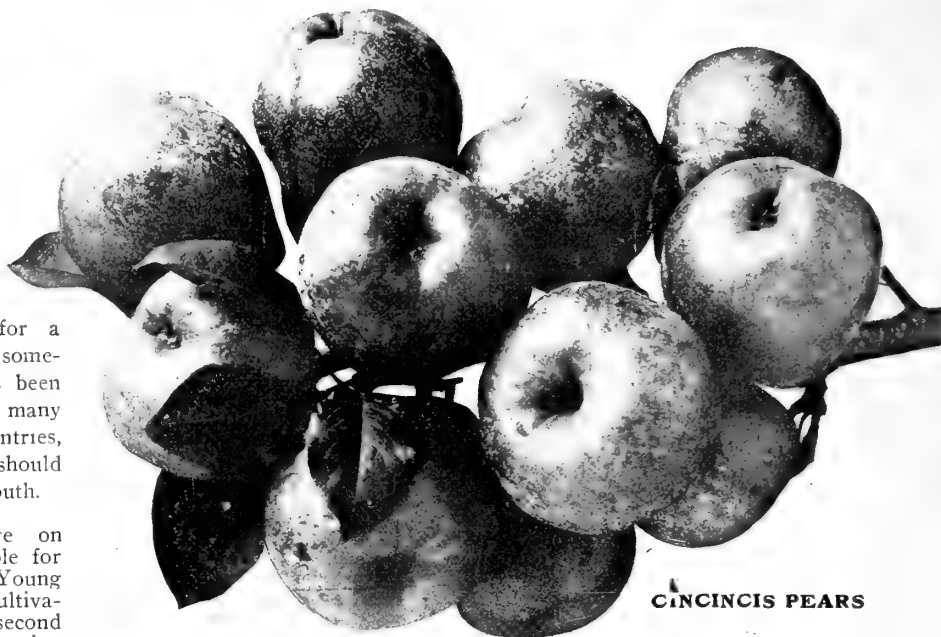
See Special Price for Cincincis and Suwanee Varieties

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., Small Size.....	\$.15	\$1.30	\$10.00	\$75.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., Medium Size.....	.20	1.50	12.00	90.00
1 year, 4 to 6 ft., Standard Size.....	.25	2.00	15.00	120.00
1 and 2 year, 6 to 8 ft., Extra Size.....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincincis. New, originated at Fruitland Park, Fla., and first called to our attention by the late Maj. O. P. Rooks, of that place, who highly recommended it and pronounced it the best Pear for planting in Southern Florida. We have fruited this Pear in our own grounds for several years and found it to be all that Mr. Rooks claimed.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, more exempt from blight than the LeConte, and comes into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the fourth or fifth year after planting. Fruit is large, ir-



CINCINCIS PEARS

regular in shape, color light green overspread with yellow and red; flesh juicy, brittle, of somewhat coarse grain, but of good quality. In point of quality it is far superior to the famous Keiffer. Ripe in August and September. If picked when hard and placed in a dry, dark, close place, it mellows nicely and becomes very delicious. Very prolific and valuable for canning, pickles and preserves. We can recommend this Pear and some of them should be included in every order.

Mr. Wm. Macklin, of Dinsmore, Fla., one of the best known and most progressive fruit growers in Northern Florida, recently said of the Cincincis: "The Cincincis is a Pear that is resistant to blight and bears heavy every year. I have one tree in a LeConte orchard; the LeContes have blighted badly and have borne no fruit for several years, but the Cincincis bears full every year and has never blighted to hurt."

Special Prices For Cincincis Pears: 2 to 3 ft. trees, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. trees, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 4 to 6 ft. trees, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 6 ft. up trees, 65c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, bluish next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific qualities of Keiffer and LeConte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Keiffer, but is of superior flavor.

Keiffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. Extremely prolific and very valuable.

Magnolia. Size large to very large; shape pyriform, basin narrow and shallow; color solid, glossy, reddish brown; flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, agreeable and refreshing. Matures later and keeps better than Keiffer. A desirable variety and well worthy of general planting.

LeConte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Owing to the decrease in amount of damage from blight during past few years and high prices received for Pears shipped, many new orchards of LeConte are being planted.

Suwanee. Is the most promising acquisition in fruits introduced in many years. Its superior points are: Regular and uniform in shape and size; dark golden russet over a yellow ground, slightly tinged with red; small, soft core; good quality; regular and prolific bearer.

The variety originated in South Georgia. Buds from original tree were sent to us with sample of fruit for testing. A few trees were grown from the buds and planted in our test orchards near LeConte, Keiffer and other varieties of Pears, nearly all of which have succumbed from blight. It has borne heavy annual crops since 1905. The only variety of Pear aside from Apple and Cincinco that has produced good crops during this period to our knowledge.

Fruit large size, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across; shape oblong, tapering gracefully from middle with full, plump, rounded ends; skin tough and firm; color dark golden russet over a yellow ground with a slight tinge of red. Very attractive and showy. Flesh clear white, crisp, tender and good. Melows evenly, and is especially desirable for slicing and eating with cream and sugar, same as Peaches. Cooks quickly, holding together well. Slight, soft core; few seed.

The most desirable all-around Pear we have ever seen grown in the South.

The best point of all—It bears when others fail.

Special Prices For Suwanee Pears—2 to 3 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 foot trees, 65c each, \$5.50 per 10; 4 to 6 foot trees, 75c each, \$7.00 per 10; 6 foot up, 90c each, \$8.00 per 10.

See in part what others who have seen it say

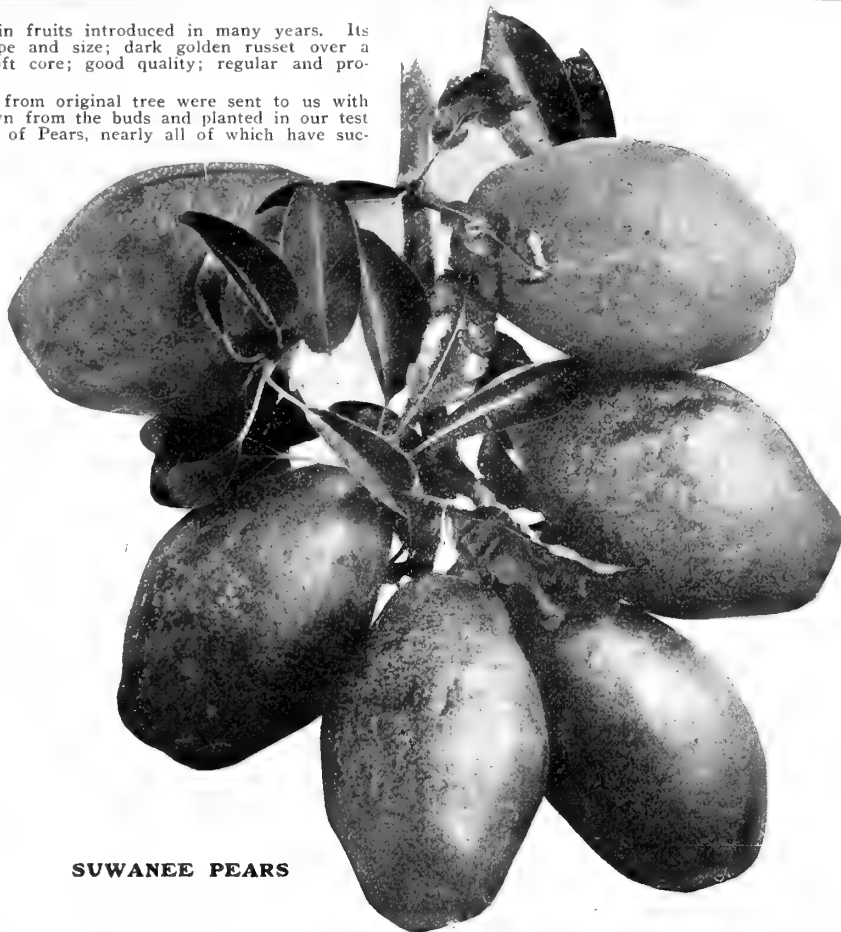
H. E. STOCKBRIDGE, *Editor Southern Ruralist*: In appearance it is certainly unusually attractive. I am sure these Pears would sell on appearance alone.

P. H. ROLFS, *Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.*: I have tested the Pears and find that it is a very good fruit indeed. I think it would be a decided acquisition to the fruits of Florida.

E. O. PAINTER, *Secretary Florida Horticultural Society*: The fine quality of the fruit should make it a desirable Pear for Florida.

CRENSHAW BROS., *Commission Merchants, Tampa, Fla.*: The fruit is excellent, the best we have ever seen grown in our State, in fact, it compares favorably with the California Bartlett.

We have many other like reports that space will not permit us to print.



SUWANEE PEARS

APPLES

The Lower South is in no sense an Apple growing region, yet there are some varieties that grow fairly successfully in Central and Northern Florida and along the Gulf Coast, but a little further north in Central and South Central Georgia, Alabama, and corresponding latitudes are very successfully grown. Our years of experience have enabled us to select these varieties. These offered are those that succeed best furthest South. Culture same as for pears.

PRICES	Each.	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., Small Size.....	\$.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., Medium Size.....	.20	1.50	12.00
1 year, 4 to 6 ft., Standard Size.....	.25	2.00	16.00
1 and 2 year, 6 up, Extra Size .....	.30	2.50	20.00

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county for a number of years by the late Wm. Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good. A fine cooking apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Ben Davis. (*New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.*) Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper, highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when full ripe. One of the best early apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15th.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with fine evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich sub-acid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Red June. Size medium; bright red; a well known and very valuable Southern apple; tree fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are in no sense a table or a commercial fruit, yet there are purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. As an economical food for poultry and swine for a period of several weeks during the spring and for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruits there is nothing so valuable.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Merritt, Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit three months in the spring and summer.

Prices of Mulberries

	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., Small Size	\$.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft., Medium Size .....	.20	1.50	12.00
4 to 6 ft., Standard Size .....	.25	2.00	16.00
6 to 8 ft., Large Size .....	.30	2.50	20.00
8 ft. up, Extra Size .....	.40	3.00	.....

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry, more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; tree very ornamental.

Hick's Everbearing. This gives fruit three months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South as it should be. Ripening as it does in April and May, it comes at a season when home raised food for hogs and poultry is the scarcest of any season of the year. A few well grown trees will feed several hogs for a period of from 8 to 10 weeks. It is also fine for poultry, and a dozen or more trees should be in every farm yard. It is cheapest and best hog and poultry food, while it lasts, that can be grown.

Merritt. The earliest of all Mulberries; fruit commences to ripen two or three weeks in advance of all others and continues to bear for three or four weeks. Berry large and well filled. Trees rank growers and commence to bear two or three years after planting. The most valuable of our list of Mulberries.

Russian. A favorite variety with many planters. Ripens latter part of April and first of May. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

Stubbs. Large; black; vinous; excellent quality, very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Multicaulis, the Silk Worm Mulberry. In no place does the Silk Worm Mulberry and silk worm thrive better than in Florida and Gulf Coast country. There is much pleasure and profit in production of silk cocoons.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate thrives throughout the Cotton belt. An old historical fruit, yet one of the South's neglected resources. It has a far greater commercial value than is generally supposed. It grows in form of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, produces a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers, desirable as a yard tree, and especially well suited to use in solid or mixed borders. Bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it.

Prices of Pomegranates

	Each.	10	100
1 year old, 1 to 2 ft., Small Size	\$.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
1 year old, 2 to 3 ft., Medium Size .....	.30	2.50	20.00
1 and 2 years old, 3 to 4 ft., Standard Size ..	.40	3.50	30.00

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Paper Shell. A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name, "Paper Shell." For home consumption this variety is very valuable.



PURPLE-SEEDED POMEGRANATES—Half Size

LOQUATS

Japan Medlar, sometimes erroneously called Japan Plum

PRICES.	Each.	10
12 to 18 in., Small Size	\$.25	\$2.00
18 to 24 in., Medium Size .....	.30	2.50
2 to 3 ft., Standard Size .....	.50	4.00
4 ft. up, Extra Size	1.00	7.50

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen and an ornament to any yard, but also a valuable fruit, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall and ripens a delicious fruit in February, with profitable results. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum; oblong, bright yellow; sub-acid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

GRAPES

The vine comes into bearing quickly, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requiring but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard or garden. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape ranks first. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit at least six months in the year. The soil for grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

Prices of Trellis and Muscadine Varieties.

	EACH	10	100
1-year Size	\$.15	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
2-year Size .....	.20	1.60	12.00
3-year Size .....	.35	2.50	20.00



Scuppernong Grapes

TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPES

Agawam. A strong growing variety with large bunches of dark reddish brown grapes, of good quality and flavor.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and excellent flavor.

Clinton. A vigorous growing variety, bearing a great quantity of round black grapes in medium size bunches. Fruit pulpy and juicy.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. The most popular of native grapes.

Delaware. A standard variety and favorite market sort. Too well known to need description or recommendation by us. Bunches well formed and solid. Berries medium size, a beautiful pinkish red, heavy bloom. One of the best and most reliable trellis or bunch grapes.

Elvira. Vine enormous grower, very productive; inclined to overbear, no rot to speak of, bunches small to medium; very compact; pale green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe, almost transparent to pulp; sweet, very tender and juicy. Ripens about ten days later than Concord; very promising variety for Lower South.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; good shipper; bunches large and well shouldered; berries large, black, pulpy and good quality. A good wine grape.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy, and as hardy and productive as the Concord; a superb white grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Salem (Rogers No. 35) Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; quality best. Ripens with Concord. Vigorous, productive.

Wildor (Rogers No. 4) Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens early; vine vigorous and prolific.

MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES

This free-growing species is the most excellent for the extreme South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is far the best type of grape for Florida and the Gulf Coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby and a very welcome one; is free from all diseases and never decays. The product is very large and cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart; train on arbor or high trellis and never trim.

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster. Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes, coming in season immediately after the "bunch" grapes are over, fills a long-felt want as a late table grape.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries. First of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina, say: "We exhibited this grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds to the square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the muscadine type. Maturity, first of August.

THE BANANA (Musa)

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown in Florida and the lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a slight freeze to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing weather, sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk or trunk of the Banana and burying it, covering the stalks first with the leaves and then with earth, before killing frosts and planting out again in the spring good crops of fruit can be produced each year.

Cavendish. A dwarf growing variety, well suited for planting in tubs. Fruit small, borne in immense clusters.

Martinique. The ordinary banana of commerce. A large, strong growing plant producing immense clusters of fruit.

Orinoco (Or Horse) The hardiest and best sort for planting in most parts of Florida and Gulf Coast. Fruit large, yellow and borne in medium size bunches.

Price, banana plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

GUAVAS

A valuable sub-tropical fruit. The common Florida variety is especially valuable for South Florida and may be grown as far north as Lakeland. If frozen down during severe freezes will produce heavy crop of fruit on one year sprouts. The Cattley varieties are quite hardy, withstanding about the same amount of cold as the Orange and Grapefruit. Is an attractive shrub; produces abundantly. Fruit very valuable for jellies.

Common Florida. The fruit is famous for the fine jellies made from it. Is admired by some as a table fruit, for canning and to eat out of hand. Tree is of easy culture. Price, seedlings selected from best common jelly fruit, 1 year, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10; 2-year-old, 25c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Red Cattley Guava. A hardy species of dwarf growth. Beautiful glossy leaves, evergreen. Produces abundance of red acid fruit about 1 inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly. Price, 1 year plants, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10; 2-year-old, 25c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Yellow or Chinese. Sometimes called Yellow Cattley Guava. A very hardy specie. Fruit resembles Red Cattley but of a yellow color and sweeter. Bush of more dwarf habit. Price, 1 year plants, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10; 2-year plants, 25c each, \$3.00 per 10.

STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER BERRY PLANTS



The first requisite for successful Strawberry growing is strong healthy plants especially grown for planting purposes. Good results can not be obtained from plants grown in old beds or fields overrun with grass. Ours are especially and carefully grown for planting purposes.

Klondyke. The large size, fine color, exceptional quality and fine shipping properties of it recommend this variety for general market planting over all others. It is the business variety of the day.

Lady Thompson. The great vigor and productiveness of this variety recommends it for planting where subject to adverse conditions such as frost and drought. Berry good size, well colored and fine. Usually carries well.

Prices: 75c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000; in lots of 5,000 or over, \$2.50 per 1,000 plants.

We do not carry a general line of berries. For convenience of our customers we are offering a limited number of varieties this season.

OTHER BERRY PLANTS

Norther Berry. Probably a cross between Blackberry and Dewberry, resembling latter in growth, but is more vigorous and upright. Fruit purplish in color, good size, exquisite flavor. Ripe very early. Especially adapted to all Central and South Florida. Price, 2 year pot plants, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Manatee Dewberry. A delicious black Dewberry, ripening very early. Large size, very prolific. Of great value, as they ripen long before Blackberries. Price, 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5 per 100.

Tropical Fruits, Trees and Plants

Orders for trees and plants in this department will be shipped from our South Florida Nursery and will usually come in separate shipment from other trees and plants listed in this catalog.

THE MANGO (Mangifera Indica)

One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida and the Islands. Tree is very handsome, having long linear leaves, with wine colored new growth. Grows to large size; very ornamental. Fruits in great abundance. Fruit varies considerably in size, shape and quality, usually large, oblong, heart shaped, somewhat one-sided.

Budded Mango Trees While the seedlings are desirable and well worth planting, if budded trees were not available, yet would recommend planting the finer budded varieties of which we offer the following selected sorts.

The Famous Cecil Mango

No fruit ever introduced in Tropical Florida promised so well or to become so generally popular as the Cecil Mango. Everyone knowing anything about tropical fruits has acquired a liking for the Mango and all that has kept it from becoming

ing generally popular as a market fruit is the stringy or fibrous pulp and the turpentine or pitchy taste found in most of the fruit grown on seedling trees from which practically all the commercial crop is shipped. Thousands have well said: "If it were not for the turpentine pitchy taste and stringy fibre the Mango would be the most delicious fruit in the world."

In the Cecil We have a Mango perfectly free from the **OBJECTIONABLE TASTE** and **FIBRE**.

The Original Cecil Mango Tree is growing on the Belcher Homestead, now the property of Hickson Bros. The mother tree is in Cuba. While the Cuba Mango is a fine fruit, it does not compare with its offspring, the **CECIL**. The grandmother of the Cecil, or, the mother of the Cuban tree, is in the Philippine Islands, where it is considered the best of Mangoes. About eight years ago about 100 seed from the Cuban tree were planted on the Belcher Homestead. Of the trees resulting from this planting only two are of superior quality. The first year the Cecil bore its superior quality was recognized and fruit sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, where it was pronounced as being among the **VERY BEST**. At their request fruit has been sent there each succeeding year, and they became so interested that it was at their suggestion that we gave it a name. **CECIL** trees are very prolific. Last season two trees netted the owners over \$250.00.

The fruit is unexcelled for delicious flavor, large size, weight of fruit 14 to 16 ounces, fine appearance and absolutely free from fibre, separating from seed as easily as a freestone peach. The Cecil has best of shipping qualities, uniform in size, packs easily. Has been shipped to California and arrived in perfect condition. Tree is a vigorous grower and, above all, exceedingly prolific.

That you may know what others think of it we give a few extracts from letters of commendation.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1908.

"This Mango I consider among the **VERY BEST**, a very choice variety. Just now we are getting in a number of varieties from Southern Florida, some from Reasoner Bros., and some from the Miami Experiment Station, but so far have not found any of them quite as good as the Cecil.

"G. B. BRACKETT, *Pomologist*.
"U. S. Department of Agriculture."

"GAINESVILLE, FLA., July 12, 1910.

"We have tested your Cecil Mango and find it to be superior to any of that family that we have tested.

"P. H. ROLFS, *Director*.
"University of Florida, Agricultural Experiment Station."

"I was agreeably surprised at the exquisite flavor and fine texture of the fruit. *Cecil Mango*, with its large, shapely size and beautiful col-

oring, when fully mature, make it one of the most attractive fruits I have ever seen.

"HENRY F. SCHMITZ,
"Representing Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture."

"To attempt to describe the odor and flavor of *Cecil Mango*, the latest claimant for popular favor, would be unavailing. One must taste it to appreciate it, it is different from the Mangoes we have been accustomed to.

"EDITOR MIAMI NEWS."

"COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 14, 1910.

"I must say that never have I tasted a Mango more delicious than these (*The Cecil*). The Mangoes I ate in India were not to be compared to them in flavor and convenience.

"W. S. ASHBY."

Price of Cecil Mango, Inarched Trees, \$3.00 Each; \$25.00 per 10

OTHER MANGOES

Aside from the New Cecil we have a fine stock of budded, or inarched, trees of several of the improved varieties; that we are offering at a uniform price of **\$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10**.

Bennett Introduced by Department. Has proven a free bearer and vigorous grower. Quality the best, flavor richer and spicier than Mulgoba.

Mulgoba. One of the famous Mangoes from India, of exquisite flavor, large size, shaped like a beef heart, but somewhat one-sided. Pit is thin and small, flesh thick, rich-golden yellow, sweet, melting, spicy aroma, excellent quality, practically free from objectionable fibre.

Soondersha. Fruit extremely large and finely flavored, and ripens from September to November, being the latest of all Mangoes. Very prolific.

Gordon. Imported by Department. Medium to small size; considered best quality and with least fibre. Very delicious fruit.

Seedling Mangoes Where trees are planted only for ornamental purposes the seedling Mangoes give excellent results, being among the most beautiful of tropical trees.

PRICE SEEDLING TREES: 1 to 2 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100; 2-year-old 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

AVOCADO

(The Alligator Pear)

No tropical fruit offers greater possibilities for culture and development in tropical Florida, on the Keys, or in the West India Islands than the Avocado. Fruit is very large, with thick pulp or meat sur-

rounding a hard pit or seed. It is eaten in a variety of ways; with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings or for dessert with sugar and lemon juice or wine. Particularly a nice breakfast fruit. The trees bear very prolifically and there is a strong market at good prices.

Budded or inarched Avocado Pears are as much superior to the seedling trees as a grafted or budded Apple or Orange of the best varieties is superior to the wild, native seedling. The Avocado is one of the most difficult of trees to propagate, requiring a great amount of labor and patience. This season we have the largest stock of Budded and inarched Avocado Pears ever offered. The one variety that we have found of sufficient merit and value to give our entire attention to propagating is the Trapp, described as follows:

Trapp Avocado. The most nearly IDEAL Avocado known. Shape nearly round, slightly oval and tapering. Very large, average weight 1½ pounds. Color dark-green with smooth, thin skin. Meat thick, rich golden color, firm, but rich and melting, with an exquisite buttery and nutty flavor. Trees vigorous, prolific and regular bearers. The greatest point of value in the Trapp is its season of maturity, October to December. This lateness of maturing gives it an open market. The growing of Avocados, and especially this variety, is now and will for many years to come be the most profitable of all fruit growing.

Price of Budded, or inarched, Trapp Avocados: \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$125.00 per 100.

Seedling Trapp Avocados. Will have a limited number of Seedling Trapp Avocados grown from seed taken from a grove of several acres where only the Trapp variety is planted; these seedlings are quite sure to come true and produce fine late fruit of the true Trapp size and quality. Price, Trapp Seedlings, 75c each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.

Seedling Avocados From selected seed of best fruit in season, 1 year 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; 2-year 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Miscellaneous Tropical Fruits

Barbados Cherry. Makes large bush; fruit similar to Surinam Cherry, but more acid; valuable for cooking; very small seed, fine red cherry color. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Cocoa Plum (*Chrysobalanus Isaco*) A very ornamental evergreen with glossy leaves. It makes a large shrub and bears a profusion of pink or white plum-like fruit of an agreeable taste. The combination of fruit and foliage is beautiful. Strong plants 40c each.

Custard Apple (*Anona Reticulata*) Large rough fruit sub-acid, bears two crops yearly. 3-year pot grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Hovenia Dulcis. A good sized, round-headed tree, bearing small globular, reddish flesh, fruits with edible peduncles. Makes a good shade tree; quite hardy, standing considerable frost. Field grown, 3-year trees, 25c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Mammea American (*Mammea Apple*) Large tree bearing very large fruits, 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Does well in South Florida. The most beautiful of all tropical fruit trees, an ornament to any ground or yard, and should be generally planted. The fruit, aside from its large size, is of exceptionally fine flavor and delicious. One-year plants 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 2-year 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Monstera Delcasia (*The Cerinam of Trinidad*) The leaves are large and handsome and plants give a fine decorative effect. Fruit has appearance of green pine cones 8 to 14 inches in length. Flavor is delicious, described as resembling a cross between a pineapple and banana. Prices \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

Oleite Gooseberry (*Cicca disticha*) A tree with magnificent foliage, and white, waxy looking fruit; quite acid. Price 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Pineapple This fruit is too popular and well known to warrant comment. The rooted plants we offer are larger and stronger and will usually produce fruit first year. Slips usually bear in 18 to 20 months. We offer the following varieties; write for special price in quantities:

Abachi. Large fruit, fine flavor. Desirable for those wishing fine fruit for home use and nearby markets. Price slips, 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100; rooted plants, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Porto Rico. The largest sort grown commercially. Light flesh, very juicy, good flavor and quality. Price slips, \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100; rooted plants 20c each.

Red Spanish. The standard sort so largely grown commercially. Fruit medium size, colors beautifully and if left on plant, and not picked too green, are fair to good quality. Easy to cultivate and grow. The best of all as a shipping variety. Price slips, 50c per 10; \$3.50 per 100. Rooted plants 10c each, 90c per 10.

Smooth Cayenne. A favorite sort without spines on the leaves. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Price slips \$1.00 per 10, \$7.50 per 100; rooted plants 20c each.

Rose Apple (*Eugene Jambos*) A quick growing tree; height 25 to 30 ft. Evergreen with foliage resembling Oleander. New growth wine color; desirable windbreak. Fruit medium size, rose flavored, crisp and delicious. 3-year-old pot grown, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Star Apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*) Good sized tree; fruit 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. 3-year pot grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Surinam Cherry (*Eugene Michale*) A large shrub; fruit small, bright colored and agreeably acid. Under high culture, bears two enormous crops annually. 2-year pot grown 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

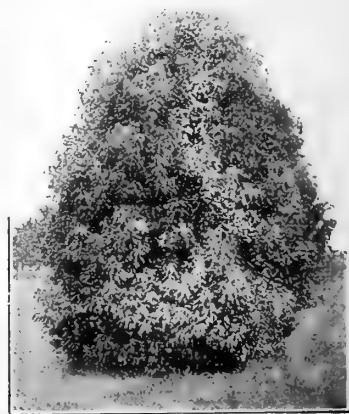
Forestry and Windbreak Trees

Owing to the vast natural forests of the Lower South and Gulf Coast country little consideration has been given economic trees other than fruit producing species, but the wasteful devastation of our beautiful pine, cypress, hardwood and other natural timber growth by the turpentine and mill men is leading many to consider the future and look about for the best, quickest growth and most valuable trees for economic purposes with which to replace them. It takes from eighty to one-hundred years on the average land for yellow pine to grow of sufficient size and percentage of heart (the portion of value for timber, the sap being quick to decay and weak in strength) to be of value for commercial timber purposes. Too long for the average investor or plantation owner to wait. We must, therefore, look for trees producing valuable timber or other products in a much shorter time. Of these there are several well worthy of consideration in an experimental way if not in large tracts. Including the Camphor tree, producing the camphor gum of commerce; the Eucalyptus, the most rapid growth timber tree of value known; the Cypress, too well known throughout the South as a valuable and desirable timber to need comment, and the Catalpa Speciosa, a rapid growth, quick-maturing tree producing the most durable timber known. All thrive in Florida and the lower South and with reasonable attention are capable of producing maximum results.

As previously suggested, all are worthy of a thorough test; all are of value for shade tree purposes, and if planted for this purpose only in moderate numbers data may be gathered as to their economic commercial worth, which may, to your posterity, your community, if not to yourself, be of untold value in years to come, when more interest is taken in the forestry than at present.

The Camphor Tree

The tree producing the camphor gum of commerce. It ranks first for ornamental plantings of all the non-flowering evergreen trees, for Florida and Gulf Coast, adapted as it is for either street or yard planting for shade, and when used for such grows to majestic size and form in comparatively few years, one fine specimen growing near Richland, Florida, on ordinary sandy pine land having attained a height of over sixty feet, a spread of nearly eighty feet and a trunk over three feet in diameter with magnificent spreading branch and limbs, carrying a perfect rounded canopy of dense glossy green foliage throughout the entire year, in a period of twenty-one (21) years, giving promise of living on and spreading out its branches in all its grandeur, offering shade and pleasure for generations yet unborn. As a shrub for the yard, of small proportion, it is the cleanest, most beautiful and easily cared for, practical tree in our list, and may be kept to any desired size by annual pruning. It is well adapted for formal gardens, readily responding to trimming and training into formal shapes. As a hedge plant it



CAMPHOR AS A SHRUB

is unexcelled. It is evergreen, holding dense, glossy foliage throughout the year, remaining dense and thick to the ground; growth is uniform and even, and the early spring growth coming out in beautiful wine colors and golden hues, makes a most charming effect. The Camphor is adapted to a more varied range of ornamental planting than any other tree in our list.

Range of Adaptability. The Camphor is especially adapted to the light, sandy soils of Florida and the major portion of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, as well as the richer lands of the Mississippi delta and bottoms and the fertile soils of Eastern and Southern Texas. Its range of successful planting is from Charleston to the Rio Grande and wherever the temperature does not drop below 8 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Is immune from attacks of white-fly and all other insect pests.

It Has a Vast Commercial Value as Well as Ornamental

Its commercial value is the production of gum camphor. Nowhere in the world do the trees grow with greater luxury than in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years been conducting experiments in Florida, looking to the establishment of the Camphor Gum industry in the South on a commercial basis. Little information has so far been given out, but enough has been learned from the experiments to warrant the planting of several large tracts. One company which has one of the ex-government employes as its manager is clearing and planting 3,000 acres of ordinary pine land to camphor trees at Satsuma, Florida.

Camphor Is Now Produced in commercial quantities only in Formosa, one of the Japanese provinces, the supply and output being controlled by the Japanese government. The native forests in Formosa are rapidly being devastated and a new source of supply must be sought in a short time.

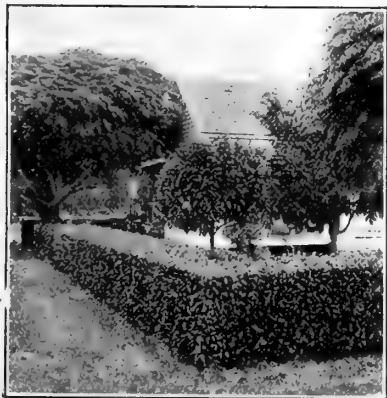
Camphor Gum is used chiefly in the manufacture of celluloid and kindred compositions for which no substitute has ever been successfully used. The extension of the use of celluloid in the manufacture of necessities and novelties is now restricted to the limited supply available. Plant a few acres of camphor now. By the time the trees attain age for camphor production necessary machinery for successful manufacture will have been devised and the industry established. The first to plant and have trees of producing age, from three to five years, will be sure to reap the richest rewards.

For Commercial Planting the trees are set in rows 12 to 15 feet apart and from 6 to 8 feet in the row. As the leaves and smaller branches produce the greatest quantity of gum the trees are sheared twice or more each year, the trees thickening, and in a short time making dense hedge rows across the fields. The leaves and small branches thus

gathered, which may be done by machinery, are distilled by a simple process, producing gum in paying quantities.

For Wind Breaks it is unexcelled. (See Windbreak trees.)

As Camphor trees require severe pruning for successful transplanting, all the trees will have foliage and much top removed at time of shipment. Trees are sold according to the measure of the trees taken before cutting.



CAMPHOR HEDGE

PRICES

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 8 to 12 in., Hedge and Windbreak Size.....	..	\$..	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00
1 year, 12 to 18 in., Hedge and Windbreak Size.....	..	..	6.00	45.00
1 year, 18 to 24 in., Hedge and Windbreak Size.....	.15	1.50	8.00	60.00
2 years, 18 to 24 in., Windbreak and Commercial Planting.....	.20	1.00	12.00	100.00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., Commercial Size.....	.25	2.00	16.00	120.00
2 years, 3 to 4 ft., Commercial Size.....	.40	3.00	25.00	.....
3 years, 4 to 5 ft., Shade Tree Size.....	.75	6.00	50.00	.....

We have a limited number of 7 to 9 feet trees for street planting on which would quote price on application.

Bald Cypress (Taxodium)

Some may wonder at our propagating and listing Cypress, so common in our swamps and ponds, and who probably think that it can only be successfully grown in low places or swamps. They are usually found in swamps, only because there the small tree has protection from the annual burning of the grass in the woods so generally practiced throughout the lower South. While they will grow in the swamp they will thrive even better on higher ground and under more favorable conditions. The Cypress will grow in almost any altitude. In Mexico they are found in the mountains, far away from water in semi-arid conditions. Planted on our ordinary pine lands and given care and protection from wood fires the growth is rapid. They make straight, uniform shaped trees. The value of cypress for fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, for lumber and shingles is well known. In a comparatively short time the natural supply will be exhausted or so nearly so that a planting of young growing Cypress will be a most valuable asset.

The trees are handsome, stately and valuable for ornamental plantings.

Nursery-grown seedlings grow off vigorously and soon give results. Plant a few, give them a little cultivation and care, and you will be astonished at the results.

PRICES

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft. size.....	..	\$.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 40.00
2 to 3 ft. size.....	.15	1.10	8.00	60.00
3 to 4 ft. size.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

Catalpa Speciosa

An extremely rapid growth hard wood tree producing the most durable and lasting wood known. Especially valuable for fence posts, telephone and telegraph poles and railroad cross-ties. Large acreages are being planted in many sections. A planting will produce fence posts in 4 to 5 years, telephone poles in 8 to 10 years, cross-ties in 15 to 20 years. Instructions for commercial planting on application.

PRICES

	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, 1 to 2 ft. size.....	..	\$.75	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft. size.....	.15	1.00	7.50	50.00
2 years, 4 to 6 ft. size.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
2 years, 6 to 8 ft. size.....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
3 years, 8 to 10 ft. size.....	.50	4.00	35.00	.....

EUCALYPTUS

The most rapid growth timber tree of value. Adapted for commercial and ornamental planting wherever climate will permit. We have been studying and experimenting with various varieties of this valuable timber tree, hoping to find varieties that could be safely planted in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. That we have been successful is proven by the remarkable growth of the trees shown in the accompanying photographic reproductions of trees growing in our grounds at Macclenny, and other trees growing at Orlando, Estero, Lake City, Sutherland and at numerous other points. The trees in our grounds at Macclenny were planted from 4-inch pots May, 1909, and were about 18 inches in height. The photographs were taken in August, 1910. As to growth the pictures speak for themselves. The trees are planted on high rolling pine land of fair quality, have had only ordinary fertilization, care and cultivation, one tree growing in lawn with a dense sod of Bermuda Grass. These trees stood a temperature of 18 degrees F. the past winter without protection. You know the temperature you have and can judge if they will succeed with you.

We tested many varieties, but found only two sufficiently hardy. The Rostrata and Tertianis. These also are the varieties succeeding in other portions of the State and are the kinds deemed most safe and are most extensively planted in California.

The wood of the Eucalyptus is extremely durable, very tough, easily worked and is unexcelled for tool handles, vehicle material and various manufacturing arts requiring a tough, easily worked, durable wood, taking a high polish and finish.

Rostrata. Very rapid, willowy growth, with long pointed graceful foliage. Trunk or body of tree gains in diameter rapidly, more so than any other willowy growth tree of our knowledge.

Tertianis. Sometimes called Forest Red Gum, of as rapid but more stocky growth than the Rostrata. Foliage broader and somewhat more dense, a rapid timber producing variety.

It is claimed by some that the Eucalyptus planted in yard near houses will drive away mosquitoes. There is a decided aromatic odor to the tree; they are clean, healthy and free from insect pests.

Price.	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Pot-grown, from 4-inch pots, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$.35	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
Pot-grown, from 5- and 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Write for special quantity price for delivery season, 1911-12.

WINDBREAKS

Suitable wind-break trees are essential to the culture of many fruits, roses, and many other classes of flowers, shrubbery, and are found to be of great benefit to vegetable and crop growth in many localities subject to sweeping winds; if maximum results are to be expected.

We have given much study to windbreaks and suitable trees for same, in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas. The one tree that we have found that is proving superior to all others is the CHINESE ARBORVITAE.

The Chinese Arborvitae if planted in double rows, six feet apart, with trees set alternately six feet apart in each row, will make a dense, sturdy wind-break growing to a height of 25 to 30 feet, with comparatively narrow spread at bottom.

THIS SPECIE OF ARBORVITAE, SOMETIMES ERRONEOUSLY CALLED AMERICAN ARBORVITAE IN TEXAS and the Southwest, is the most rapid growth of the Arborvitae family, frequently attaining a height of from eight to twelve feet in three years.

Prices of Chinese Arborvitae Grown Specially for Windbreaks

Price.	Per 100	Per 1000
8 to 12 in., Small Size.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
12 to 18 in., Medium Size.....	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 in., Standard Size.....	7.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft., Large Size.....	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 ft., Extra Size.....	12.00	100.00

OTHER WINDBREAK TREES

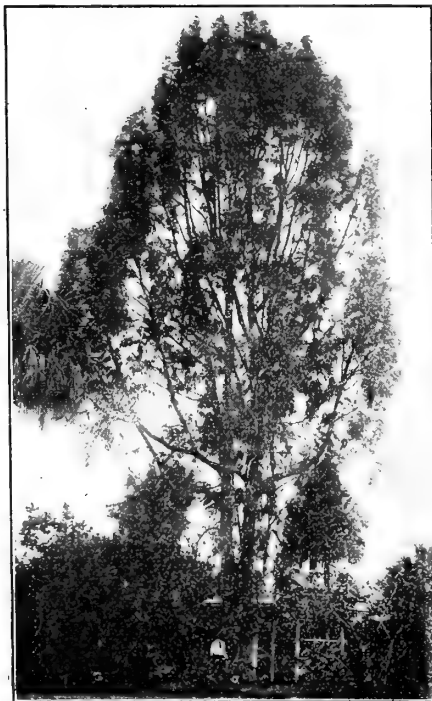
The Camphor and Eucalyptus are practical and desirable windbreak trees, and though a little more expensive, have a commercial value.



EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA



EUCALYPTUS TERTIANIS



16-Year-Old Tertianis Tree at Estero, Fla. Over 100 Feet High and 3 Feet in Diameter Below Fork. Each Branch Over 20 Inches in Diameter.

The Rose The Queen of Flowers

thrives in the South as in no other country. No home is complete without them. There is no secret about Rose growing if strong, field-grown grafted bushes of varieties adapted to your locality are planted.

We have given the closest study to productions of the best Rose bushes for out-of-doors Southern planting. We offer only strong field-grown bushes. Our bushes and prices should not be compared with those of inferior, small, pot-grown plants that will not stand planting in the open rose bed.

The Selection of Varieties

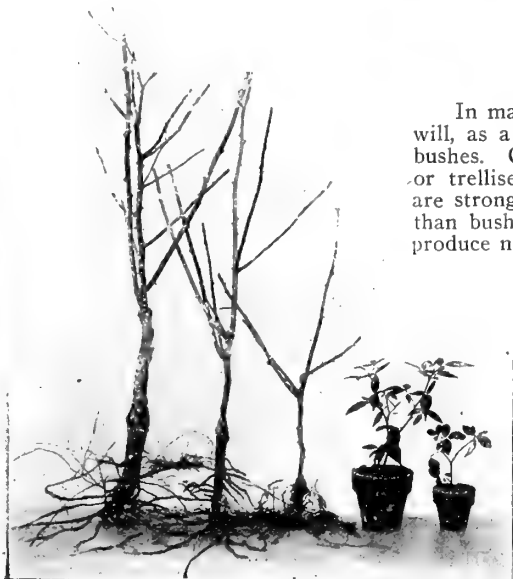
that will prove most satisfactory in your location often puzzles the purchaser. If at all undecided, let us make the selection for you. We know all the varieties and their range of adaptability, and often our selection will give better results than one made by the purchaser. State color desired, and whether bush or climbing sorts are wanted.



J. B. CLARKE

In making your selection of varieties, bear in mind that the strong-growing sorts will, as a rule, give more satisfactory results than the more delicate, weaker-growth bushes. Climbing roses are by some regarded only suitable for training on porches or trellises. While desirable for this they are often satisfactory as bush roses. They are strong growers and if given room and severely pruned will produce more bloom than bush roses. Remember, the ability of a rose to bloom depends on its ability to produce new wood.

The varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens and have proven to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described and listed in this catalog. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' rosebeds.



3 Year 2 Year 1 Year POT PLANTS
OUR KIND Not Our Kind

Strong Field-Grown Grafted Rose Bushes

The Strong Field Grown Grafted Rose bushes we offer are not to be compared with the weak, poorly-rooted pot-grown plants on their own roots, sent out by most rose gardens. The accompanying illustration gives a fair comparison of our one, two, and three-year-old bushes, with the one- and two-year pot plants sent out by these houses. As you can see they are not in the same class.

Prices For Roses

	Each.	10	100
1 year, field grown, medium size.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.00
2 years, field grown, standard size.....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 years, field grown, extra size.....	.50	4.50	.....

Classification

Roses are divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the description, showing this will be of interest.

Key to Abbreviations

(H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthas. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

American Beauty (H. T.)

Large, full, beautiful red. Not a strong grower; produces fine flowers during spring and fall.

Bride (T.) Superb pure white rose, buds and flowers usually large and finely formed.

Baltimore Belle (Prairie)

Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Beauty Inconstant (T.)

Very free bloomer, almost constantly in bloom. Flowers pointed; fine in bud; color apricot or coppery yellow, changing to blush pink and light carmine. Free growers; strong bush.



MAMAN COCHET

distinct, large, full flowers. Color white, sometimes shaded with pink. Petals large, shell-shaped.

Bon Silene (T.) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bridesmaid, Climbing (Cl. T.) Flowers same as its parent, the bush Bridesmaid. Beautiful pink, which is of a shade distinct in itself. Strong-growth bush, blooms profusely.

Burbank (Bour.) Strong growing, making fine bushy plant; free bloomer; color cherry rose. Both color and form are fine.

Captain Christy (H. T.) Delicate flesh-color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas, and a very valuable and popular variety.

Climbing Captain Christy (H. T.) A Rose with the beauty and size of the bush Captain Christy, but a strong-growing plant that promises to stand the hot Southern climate better than its parent. A very desirable sort.

BRIDESMAID (Climbing)

Belle Lyonnaise (Cl. T.) A lovely, fawn-colored rose, with shades of rose and yellow. A peculiarly and beautifully shaded Rose, good throughout.

Bengale Nobinand (Beng.) Velvety, reddish-purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers throughout the entire season. A very attractive Rose, and one of the most valuable of its class.

Bessie Brown (H. T.)

Rose of transcendent beauty, totally distinct, large, full flowers. Color white, sometimes shaded with pink.



MAD. CECIL BERTHOD

Caroline Testout, Climbing (Cl. T.) A strong, vigorous-growing plant, producing beautiful, peach-blow, pink flowers forming into handsome, cup-shaped buds. One of the most strikingly beautiful Roses in our list.

Champion of the World (Bour.) Vigorous-growing, hardy Rose; blooms well; color a pleasing shade of soft but deep pink; flowers large and full.

Christine de Neve (Tea.) Good dark red in tea roses is scarce, making this of special value. Color clear, rich maroon or deep purplish red, passing to lake, center sometimes streaked silvery white. Very good grown, free bloomer.

Chromatella or Cloth of Gold (N.) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large, full and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert (Cl. Poly.) Climbing form of that well-known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form; this makes a grand pillar Rose, and with a great profusion of blooms makes one of the most beautiful flowers in our list.

Clinging Kaiserin (Cl. H. T.) (See Mrs. Robert E. Perry).

Climbing Malmaison (Cl. Bourbon.) An exact counterpart of the bush Malmaison in foliage and flower, but of strong growth and climbing habit. Flower rich, fresh color, double to center. A very desirable sort.

Climbing Marie Guillot (Cl. T.) Flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double; beautiful in bud, very fragrant and delightful. Color pure snow-white, sometimes slightly tinged.

Climbing Wooten (C. T.) Bright, magenta red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. It is a sport from the famous Bush Rose of same name. Produces a great profusion of flowers.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg (T.) The bud is long in form, opening into fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy-yellow shading to ochre at the center, borders of petal touched with rose.

Crimson Rambler (Cl. Poly.) This novelty of the Polyantha class is too well known to meet lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda and the multitude of beautiful, crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.



REINE MARIE
HENRIETTA



Devoniensis (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant, large size, and semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Duchess de Brabant or

Comtesse de Labarthe (T.) This

Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for Southern planting.

Duke of Edinburgh (H. P.) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant.

Vigorous; good bloomer. Originated from General Jacqueminot. A much deeper color than its parent. One of best deep-red Roses in our list. For Southern outdoor growing is a good substitute for American Beauty, as the American Beauty does not do well in the open ground.

Edouard Littaye (T.) Carmine, passing to pale red, center red-violet. This is one of the rankest and strongest-growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush. Very desirable.

Empress Eugene (Bour.) One of the sweetest of all pink Roses. A favorite in the South wherever known. Strong growth; flowers profusely.

Enchantress (Tea.) A strong growing, profuse blooming bush, one of the most satisfactory Teas. Color creamy white, tinged buff; buds well formed; quite durable; borne in clusters.

Etoile de Lyon (T.) This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France. Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.



MADAME de WATTEVILLE



CLIMBING CAROLINE
TESTOUT

ROSES

Worthy of a Place
in Your Garden



GAINESBOROUGH

Francis E. Willard (Cl. H. N.) A strong, vigorous grower and true ever-bloomer. Pure snow-white buds and flowers; large size, perfect form and exceedingly fragrant.

Gainesborough (Cl. H. Tea.) The introducers say of this valuable climbing Hybrid Tea Rose: "For beauty and size we place this variety at the head of the Hybrid Teas. Its delicate colors are hard to describe, being a delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it resembles a large, fine, white, fluffy peony. A good grower; can be successfully used either as a bush or climbing plant. A Rose worthy of trial."

General Jacqueminot (H. P.) A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire de Dijon (Cl. T.) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

Gloire des Polyanthas (Poly.) Large, well-formed flowers for the class, rosy-pink in color; an improvement over Mignonette.

Gloire Lyonnaise (H. P.) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

Helen Gould (H. T.) One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Roses for general planting ever introduced. Flowers are full and double; the buds beautifully made, long and pointed; color a warm rosy crimson. Could well be called Red Maman Cochet.



KILLARNEY

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.) One of the strongest growing, freest blooming, most perfect flowered of the Hybrid Teas. Large, fine buds; pure white. It is difficult to imagine a more perfect white Rose.

Killarney (H. T.) A new Irish Rose of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, we give it a prominent place among our best sorts.

Lady Battersea (H. T.) Sometimes called the Red Nephets. A charming new Rose; good grower, free bloomer, beautiful buds of enormous length; lovely wine-red color.

La Marque (N.) White, with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large full and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion when the plants are well established.

La Reine (H. P.) Rosy lilac, shading to bright rose, large and full; bears a profusion of beautifully formed flowers throughout the entire blooming season.

La Sylphide (T.) Fine blush color with fawn center, bush strong grower and good bloomer.

Henry M. Stanley (T.) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed. A worthy variety; should be found in every collection.

Hermosa (Bour.) Color a pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep. Cupped-shaped, finely formed and full. Nearly always in bloom. This, like many others of the old reliable, is well worthy of a place in every Rose garden and should be far more generally planted.

Isabelle Sprunt (T.) Light yellow, finely-shaped and beautiful buds. Bush a good grower and free bloomer. As good growing and free blooming, yellow and light yellow Roses are rare, this variety, while not new, will fill a vacancy in most Rose gardens.

James Sprunt (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson; very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a moderate climber and bloomer. One of the most valuable, hardy Roses of its class; very popular.

John Hooper (H. P.) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

J. B. Clark Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms are very large and beautifully formed, the petals very smooth, regular and great size and breadth; flowers full double and long; buds well formed; color intense scarlet; very beautiful; fragrant. Both buds and flowers keep well after cutting.

Louis Phillippe (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when not in bloom.

Mabel Morrison (H. P.) White, sometimes tinged with pink; large, full flowers, broad shell-shaped petals.

Madame Alfred Carriere (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Madame Antone Marie (T.) An early and profuse bloomer; both buds and flowers are extra large and beautiful; color creamy white, flushed with rosy red.

Madame Bravy (T.) Creamy white, almost a yellow; full, free, constant bloomer. A desirable Rose.

Madame Camille (T.) Delicate, rosy flesh, with salmon and lavender shades. A good grower, easy to handle. A good standard sort and should be widely planted.

Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.) Color most brilliant pink imaginable. Beautiful either in bed or open. Fine rounded form with most perfect shapely petals. Bush rather weak growth.

Madame Cecil Berthod (T.) Most beautiful, both in bud and flower, which is deep golden yellow; in fact the deepest yellow of any Rose we offer. It is a fine bloomer and should be planted by everyone.

Madame de Watteville (T.) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large double, finely formed and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the Tea Roses; free bloomer and a valuable variety.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger (T.) Color variable at different seasons of the year; in cooler weather it is a deep coppery yellow, changing to lovely red shades in the warmer weather. Always pretty; vigorous grower; free bloomer.

Madame Joseph Schwartz (T.) White, flushed beautifully with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Madame Lombard (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Madame Philemon Cochet (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Maman Cochet (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Magna Charta (H. P.) A splendid Rose. Clear, rosy, red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Marechal Niel (H. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full and gobular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. Too well known and generally popular to need any further recommendation from us.

Marie Ducher (T.) Delicate shade of light rose; flowers very double and fine. Bush a strong grower and good bloomer.

Marie Louis (T.) Color a fine light blush, shading to deep blush in cooler weather. Strong branching growth, profuse bloomer. A favorite variety.

Marie Van Houtte (T.) Color pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdy, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Margaret Dickson (H. P.) Grand white Hybrid Perpetual Rose. Magnificent form, almost as large as Paul Neyron. Color pure waxy white. Wonderfully beautiful.

Maurice Rouvier (T.) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

Mignonette (Poly.) Carmine-pink flowers, changing to almost pure white when fully open; borne in large clusters; hardy, vigorous, and a constant bloomer.

Minnie Francis (T.) This is a new Tea Rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the Griffing Brothers. It is the best growing Tea Rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Mrs. Robert E.

Peary (H. T.) Named in honor of the wife of the greatest of the world's explorers, in whom every American feels a just pride in his wonderful achievements. This Rose is, without doubt, the



MINNIE FRANCIS

grandest of all white Climbing Roses. It is the first and only pure white, hardy, ever-blooming Climbing Rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground, and throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished.

Papa Gontier (T.) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-finely formed buds, which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

Paul Neyron (H. P.) The largest known Rose, often called the cabbage rose on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Perle Des Jardins (Tea.) A grand yellow Rose. Form of bud round and full, opening into a magnificent flower. During fall and spring when flowers come into perfection its color is a rich golden yellow, shading to a creamy yellow at other seasons.

Pillar of Gold (Cl. T.) Produces large double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color yellow at base of petals, shading to rosy pink at edges. A fine bloomer and an extra fine Rose in every respect.

Princess Sangan (Tea.) A strong growing Rose with small, closely set dark foliage; medium sized, well formed flowers of richest scarlet with velvety texture.

Rainbow (Tea.) Bush good, satisfactory growth. A new Rose from California. Color a lovely shade of coral pink striped and mottled in a most unique manner with intense crimson, elegantly shaded with rich golden amber at center. Most exquisite bud, only surpassed by the open flower.

Red Marechal Niel (C. N.) A sport from the favorite of all roses, Marechal Niel. Growth and character of bush similar to its parent. Flowers long and well shaped, color a fine pinkish red shading to ochre. Some buds and flowers on plants are inclined to sport back to parent. A very satisfactory variety worthy of planting.

Reine Marie Henriette (Red) (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, as they retain their bright color and firmness for several days after maturity. This is a perfect red climber.

Reine Marie Henriette (Striped) (Cl. T.) As the name implies, this is a sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henriette. It is beautifully striped with bright carmine over pale rose. The markings are very regular.

Reve d'Or (Cl. N.) This is a grand old Rose; blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet, is a strong grower, and a valuable pillar Rose.

Ruby Gold (T.) Buds yellow at base of petals, shading to ruby pink at edge; outer petals of open flowers light flesh, shading to deep saffron center; flowers well formed; strongly scented.

Ruth Vestal (Cl. Tea.) The flowers so much resemble the Bride that it is by some referred to as the Climbing Bride, from which it is a sport. Beautiful shaded pointed buds opening into a magnificent white flower. Bush very rank; climbing habit. A very satisfactory Rose and one sure to become very popular.

Safrano (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and spricot yellow, which is always bright and clear. Beautiful in bud.

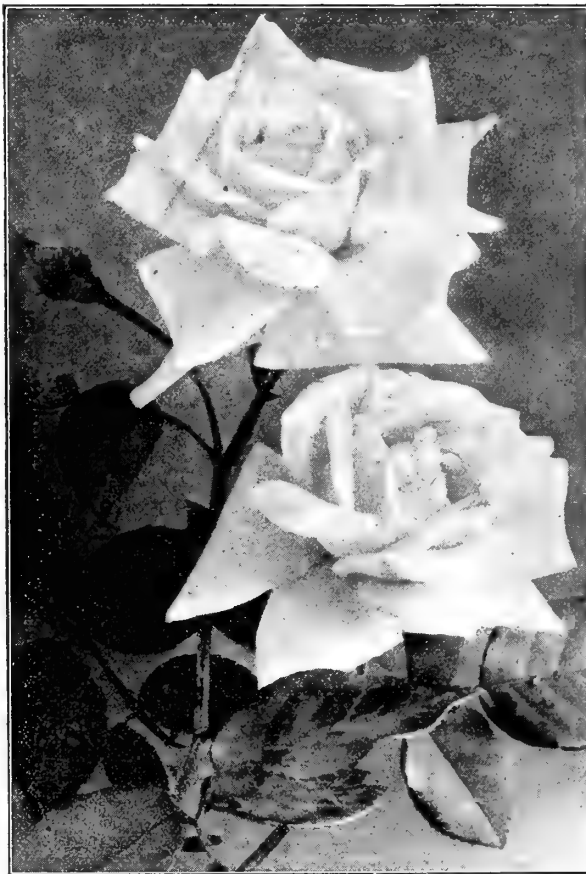
Solfaterre (Cl. T.) Clear sulphur yellow, large double. Foliage and character of bush similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and constant bloomer.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert (T.) One of the best and freest flowering Roses in cultivation. Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and very double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombreuil (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Souv. de Elise Varden (T.) Sometimes called Laurette, and Apricot. Color apricot-yellow; a favorite Rose where known. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Souv. de President Carnot (H. T.) Large, full double flowers of exquisite shape with thick heavy shell-like petals; buds are wonderfully beautiful, long and pointed; color delicate fawn with darker shading in center.



MRS. ROBERT E. PEARY

Triumph de Pernett Perle (H. T.) Flowers extra large, broad thick petals, long tapering buds. Color fine, clear, magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson; striking and beautiful; very fragrant. Bush one of the strongest, best growers of the Hybrid Teas.

Vicomtesse de Wautier (T.) Beautiful rose-colored petals on under side shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best growing sorts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the season.

Violet Blue (Cl. Poly.) The famous blue rose of which so much has been written. Borne in great clusters. Flowers small violet blue when first opening, passing to lavender. A unique and striking contrast in color effect for a Rose. Plant very strong growth. Can be adapted either for bush or as a climber.

White Bon Seline (Tea.) An elegant variety, especially valued for its buds. Bush strong, upright growth, profuse bloomer; buds delicately shaped, long and tapering; open flower good; color creamy white, sometimes shaded with silvery pink.

White Maman Cochet (T.) Flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; color white, slightly tinged with pink, like Bride; delightfully tea scented. Fine grower and a most satisfactory plant, being one of the best in our list.

White Malmaison (Bour.) By some known as Crown Princess Victoria. Color pure, waxy, snowy white with an occasional lemon tint. A fine double rose opening in most perfect form.

White Perle Des Jardins (T.) Creamy white, tinged pink; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

William Allen Richardson (Cl. N.) Deep orange yellow center, shading to lighter yellow or cream on outer petals. A very fine Rose, one that we can recommend.

Winnie Davis (T.) The Daughter of the Confederacy; color is apricot-pink, shading to flesh tint at base of petals; buds oblong and well formed; when fully expanded resembles a sunburst; foliage reddish green and very large. For the Southern States we claim this to be one of the most desirable roses that can be planted.

Yellow Kaiserin (H. T.) Beautifully formed buds and flowers, Color deep yellow, shading to creamy yellow; profuse bloomer; bush upright; growth good for Hybrid Tea.

Zelia Pradel (Noisette). Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white Rose, where a little attention is given, that we have.



Eucalyptus

Cedar Deodora

Oriental Sycamore

Red Cedar

Biotas Orientalis and Compacti

Biota Elegantissima Camphor

VIEW IN OUR GROUNDS SHOWING EFFECTIVE RESULTS FROM TREES IN OUR LIST

Ornamental Department

The Best Investment a Home Owner Can Make is in a judiciously selected order for shade trees, shrubs and plants to embellish and beautify the home, no matter how humble and plain it may be. There is no other kind of improvement where a little money goes so far and adds so much real value in a few years.

Selection and Arrangement In selecting and arranging ornamental trees and shrubbery, the character and style of growth of each tree and plant should be noted and considered. The larger and more rapid-growing kinds should be planted sufficient distance apart and from buildings to prevent crowding and growing into unshapely forms. Deciduous and Evergreen Shade Trees should be interspersed so that you will get benefit of the additional shade in summer and light in winter, but with Evergreen Trees so placed that the yard or grounds will not look bare when leaves are off the deciduous kinds. Small trees and shrubs are best grouped in open spaces between the larger-growing kinds in corners and near buildings. Conifers and small-growing evergreen trees, especially those adapted to shaping into fancy heads, can be utilized to advantage either singly or in groups.

Conform to nature as closely as conditions will allow, avoid straight rows and square setting unless for street planting, and occasionally for hedges, borders and avenues. Graceful curves winding between the larger-growing specimens is more pleasing and artistic than straight drives, walks, and rows.

If in doubt as to arrangement and kinds of trees and shrubs to plant, we are always glad to give the benefit of our experience and assist in both selection and arrangement.

The Kinds We Offer are limited to those that will, with moderate care, give the best results in the Lower South. While we do not offer many of the new introductions, novelties and untried kinds, yet you will find in our list sufficient sorts for beautifying most magnificent grounds, parks and estates. We are adding to this list as tests show the adaptability of other sorts. With such a list to select from and with the knowledge from years of experience, we can please you.

Conifers

During the past few years we have given especial attention to the growing of Conifers more especially of the Biota (Arborvitae) group, adapted for Southern planting, and this year offer what we believe to be the largest and most complete assortment ever grown or offered in the lower South.

The trees we offer are all grown in the open field and have been transplanted from one to four times according to size and age of trees. The open, sandy loam soil in which our trees are grown admit of taking up trees with best possible root system, insuring better results in transplanting and handling than can be realized with trees grown in heavy, close soil.

Various methods have been practiced to insure the safe transplanting of large size Conifers without the necessity of severe shearing of the tops. The only method we have found at all satisfactory is to sew burlap closely around the ball of earth taken up with the tree in such a way as to hold it intact. In planting trees shipped in this way the burlap may be cut at the top and down side after tree has been placed in hole to permit of closely packing earth around ball of earth and roots, leaving burlap in bottom of hole under the tree.

We make an additional charge for burlaping in this manner as follows:

18 to 24 inch size	5c. each	3 to 4 foot size	15c. each
24 to 30 inch size	10c. each	4 to 5 foot size	20c. each
30 to 36 inch size	15c. each	5 foot up size	25c. each

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Biota Aurea Nana, (*Arborvitae*.) A new, attractive variety. Very popular. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact, well rounded heads; beautiful golden-tipped foliage. A perfect gem for garden or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. Very desirable for planting in pots and tubs for porch, office or house decoration. 1 to 1½ ft. size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 1½ to 2 ft. size, 75c each, \$6.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. size, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. size, \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft. specimen plants, \$2.50 each.

Biota Elegantissima, (*Arborvitae*.) A graceful, semi-compact yet upright pyramidal growing tree with deep golden tips, one of the most artistic and attractive of *Arborvitae* family. Price, 1 to 1½ foot 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 1½ to 2 feet 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 2 to 3 feet 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50 each; 5 ft. up, specimens, \$2.50 each.

Biota Semper Aurea, (*Arborvitae*.) A golden-tipped arborvitae of especially fine form. Comparatively compact head, fine foliage heavily tipped with yellow. One of the best and should be generally planted. Good either as single specimen or in groups. Price 1 to 1½ feet 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 1½ to 2 feet 75c each, \$6.00 per 10; 2 to 3 feet \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each.

Biota Compacta, (*Arborvitae*.) Very compact, forms symmetrical, well-rounded heads. Grows 12 to 15 feet in height. Beautiful, dark-green foliage. A handsome tree for yard or lawn. (See prices next column.)

Biota Golden, (*Arborvitae*.) A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, similar to *Compacta*; for the best effect should be grouped with *Compacta* and *Rosedale* varieties. (See prices next column.)

Biota Pyramidal, (*Arborvitae*.) Erect, symmetrical growth, close and compact. Grows to a considerable height. Makes most pleasing effect. (See prices next column.)

Biota Rosedale, (*Arborvitae*.) A handsome variety originated in Southern Texas. Very compact growth, symmetrical, rounded head. Foliage fine and feathery, of dark, blue-

ish-green cast, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Rapid growth while young. Makes a most attractive border for roadway or yard. If only a few *Arborvitae* are to be ordered include some of these. They will surely please.

Prices for Biota Compacta, Golden Pyramidal and Rosedale

	Each.	10	100
1 to 2 ft. size	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft. size .....	.45	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft. size .....	.80	7.00	60.00
4 to 5 ft. size	1.50	12.00	.....



ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE—Used as a Border

Biota Oriental (*Arborvitae*.) An extraordinarily clean-looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of everyone who sees it. Gives an artistic touch to the yard or grounds that few other plants have. Perfectly hardy. Grows well in any soil. Very desirable for borders when planted 3 to 4 feet apart.

PRICES	Each.	10	100	Each.	10	100
12 to 18 inch ...	.15	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00	3 to 4 feet .....	.30	\$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
18 to 24 inch ...	.20	1.50	12.50	4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.50 30.00
2 to 3 feet ....	.25	2.00	15.00	5 to 7 feet .....	.75	6.00
				7 to 9 feet	1.50	10.00

Cedar Deodora. A stately tree of great beauty, foliage glaucous-green; spreading, feathery branches. Perfectly adapted to cotton-belt section. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet. The most graceful yard tree we have. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. grade 40c, \$3.50 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. grade 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. grade \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

We have a limited number of specimen trees ranging from 6 to 10 ft., well branched and shapely, at prices from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

Red Cedar. Dark-green foliage. Grows in upright, conical form. Beautiful tree while young. Grows to large size, always retaining its pleasing, artistic appearance. Prices 1 to 2 ft. grade 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. grade 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. grade 50c each, \$4.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. grade 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Pyramidal Cypress. A most attractive tree, growing in a graceful and slender, pyramidal form. Attains considerable height. Beautiful either small or large. Prices, 1 to 2 ft. grade 40c each, 2 to 3 ft. grade 60c each. Limited number of 4 to 5 ft. trees \$1.00 each, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Bald Cypress. (The deciduous Cypress *Taxodium Distichum*.) Handsome tree of slender growth, with soft feathery foliage. Trunk as straight as an arrow, and tapers regularly from base to tip, growing as stiff and dignified as a church spire. Price, 2 to 3 ft. 20c each, \$1.75 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Retinospora Plumosa. A Japanese Cypress of rare beauty. Rapid growth. Exquisite plume-like foliage; slender, graceful branches; very handsome. Prices, 1 to 2 ft. grade 40c each, 2 to 3 ft. grade 60c each.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Especially Desirable Where a Quick Summer Shade is Wanted

Texas Umbrella Tree (*Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis*.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. Assumes a dense, spreading head resembling a gigantic umbrella. Planted in groups of three or four trees, they soon form a beautiful, rounded canopy of green, making a cool retreat and lounging place away from the hot summer's sun. Very desirable for streets or avenues. (See illustration.) Prices, 3 to 4 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. straight trees, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 4 to 6 ft., branched, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10; 5 to 7 ft., heavy branched, stocky and fine, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

Carolina Poplar (*Populus Carolinensis*.) A rapid-growing and desirable shade tree. Largely used for street planting. Is symmetrical and handsome as maple and makes a large tree in a few years. (See prices following.)



Pecans as a Border Shade Tree for Yard or Grounds

Amoor River Privet Hedge



ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE

Lombardy Poplar (*P. Nigra Italica*.) Tall, pyramidal growth. Very stately and attractive. (See prices following.)

Texas Cottonwood (*Populus Deltoides*.) A very rapid-growing shade tree, and desirable where a quick shade is wanted. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. More rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than Carolina Poplar. (See prices following.)

Sycamore or Oriental Plane (*Platanus Orientalis*.) A rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions. Symmetrical and shapely. Strikingly attractive appearance either small or large. (See illustration.) Remarkable for its clear, white trunk and limbs with large, bright-green leaves. Succeeds in all grades of soil. Stands smoky atmosphere of cities, thrives near seashore. In all, the most desirable tree we know of for a quick, permanent shade. Do not confuse this with the ordinary swamp Sycamore. (See prices following.)

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*.) A rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped, light-green foliage. Trunk is smooth, clean and straight; broad, spreading branches. Bears a profusion of large, tulip-shaped flowers in June. Very desirable trees for either street planting, private or public grounds. (See prices following.)

Prices for Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Texas Cottonwood, Sycamores and Tulips.

	Each.	10	100
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft. size.....	.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.00
1 yr., 4 to 6 ft. size.....	.30	2.50	20.00
1 and 2 yrs., 6 to 8 ft. size..	.40	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 yrs., 10 to 12 ft. size..	1.25	10.00	80.00

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*.) Of our native deciduous shade trees none is more symmetrical, attractive or valuable. Rapid growth, with rather narrow, symmetrical head; foliage, bright-green, five to seven-pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of yellow, red and crimson. Price: 3 to 4 ft. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 4 to 6 ft., branched, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

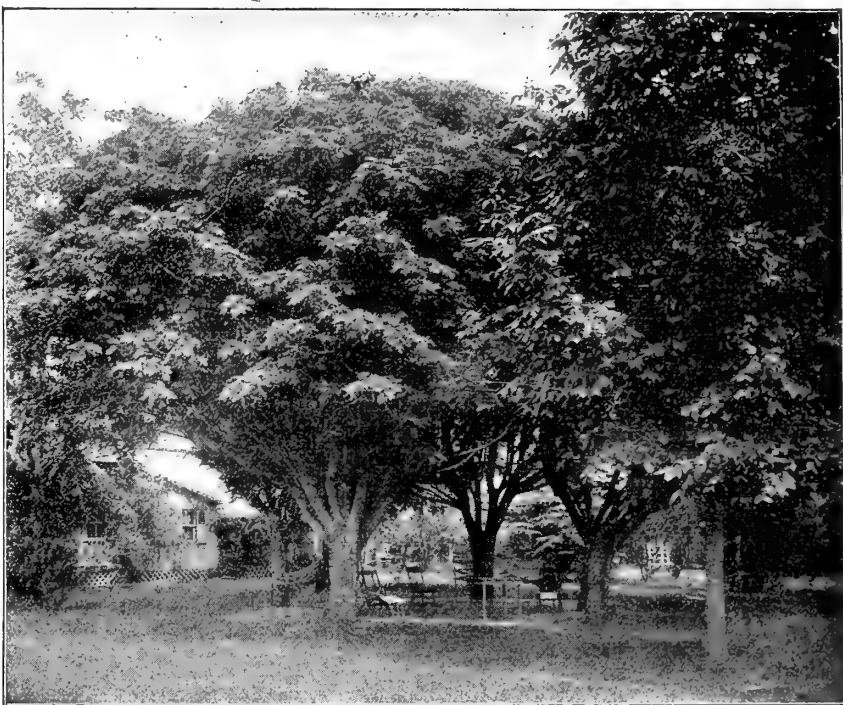
Catalpa Speciosa. A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree; makes an excellent shade in a short time. Broad, spreading branches. Has a delicate flower borne in large clusters. A very desirable wood; in some sections many trees are planted to be utilized for fence posts and railroad ties. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100; 2 to 4 ft. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100; 4 to 6 ft. trees 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 6 to 8 ft. trees 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 8 to 10 ft. trees 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Catalpa Bungii (*Umbrella Catalpa*.) These trees are budded high on *Catalpa Speciosa*. Make very attractive, round heads like a huge umbrella. A most valuable and handsome yard or street tree. We cannot recommend it too highly. Prices: Two-year heads, budded, 6 to 7 ft. high, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10; from 7 to 9 ft. \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per 10.

Elm. AMERICAN WHITE ELM (*Ulmus Americana*.) Our great American Elm. Long, gracefully-curved branches. Foliage green, light beneath, turning beautifully yellow in fall. Prices: 3 to 4 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 4 to 6 ft. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Ash—Green Ash (*Fraxinus Viridis*.) A native Western Ash. Sturdy growth, rugged and hardy. Upright, symmetrical, rounded head, slightly conical. A quick-growing, desirable shade tree for the Southwest. (See prices following.)

Ash—American White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*.) A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape; easily transplanted and of rapid growth. (See prices following.)



A Cosy Nook Under Texas Umbrella Trees

Ash—European Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*.) Rapid growth, attaining majestic spreading form. A desirable, quick growth shade tree. (See prices following.)

Ash—Flowering Ash (*Fraxinus Ornus*.) A shade tree of quick growth, attaining moderate size, providing dense terminal pinnacles of fragrant white flowers in spring.

Prices for Ash Trees, 2 to 3 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 4 to 6 ft. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*.) A rugged native Western tree. Grows to good size, making fine shapely shade trees. It is largely used in Texas and the Southwest and is one of their best shade trees. Prices: 2 to 3 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*.) Strong-growing bush making good sized flowering shade tree, with spreading bushy top. The flowers with their large white bracts, appearing in spring before the leaves, make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees. Abundance of bright scarlet fruit ripening during autumn. One of our most handsome flowering trees. Prices: 2 to 3 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 4 to 6 ft. 50c each.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

The broad-leaved evergreen trees we offer are grown in the open, and as root growth is not of a character to permit of successful balling we do not attempt to dig and ship with ball of earth secured with burlap around roots as in case of Conifers. Nearly all the foliage and portions of the top will be removed from all broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs. This is to make transplanting more sure and successful.

Magnolia Grandiflora. The queen of flowering evergreen trees. The well-known Magnolia of our native forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful from little tree to giant of the forest. Large, pure white flowers. The grandest evergreen shade tree grown. Out stock is nursery-grown; has been once and twice transplanted and are finely rooted. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 4 to 6 ft. \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; 5 to 7 ft. branched, \$1.50 each.



Sycamore Tree

Camphor Tree. Handsome evergreen tree; compact growth; attains a height of 40 to 60 feet if allowed room. A desirable and beautiful tree, either small or large, when planted singly or in groups. Well suited for large hedges or borders. Can be trimmed in any desired shape. A handsome and desirable ornamental tree. For more complete description and notes on its commercial value, and prices for trees, see pages 32 and 33.

Laurel Cherry (*Prunus Carolina*). Sometimes called Wild Olive. A beautiful dark, glossy-leaved, evergreen tree that can be trained in any desired shape. Naturally grows compact and forms well-shaped, rounded head; most desirable evergreen shade tree; grows to moderate size. Especially desirable for lawns and yards where a tree that can be trained into artistic and fancy shapes is desired. Makes a good hedge. Hardy and healthy with a strikingly clean appearance.

Prices of Camphor and Laurel Cherry Trees

	Each.	10	100
1 to 2 ft. size.....	\$.20	\$ 1.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 ft. size.....	.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft. size.....	.40	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft. size.....	.75	6.00	45.00
5 to 7 ft. size.....	1.50	12.00	75.00
7 to 9 ft. size.....	2.50	20.00	.....

Oleander ("Nerium"). A popular and widely-known house plant. Should be largely used as a yard plant in the Gulf Coast country. If occasionally injured by freezes will replace itself in a few months. A desirable border shrub. We offer two best and most sturdy varieties:

Madonna Grandiflorum. The largest and best double white flowered, highly scented.

Splendines. Double rose-pink. A splendid sweet-scented sort with large bright flowers. Price 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; extra size 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Japan Tea Plants. Plants from which the tea of commerce is produced. Thrives throughout the cotton belt. Hardy, and needs but little care; beautiful, dark-green foliage; compact growth; flowers quite showy. A novelty and a desirable yard tree. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Japan Privet (*Ligustrum Japonica*). A most desirable shrub for planting singly, in groups or in borders. Vigorous growth; long, graceful limbs, attractive foliage; produces large bunches of small, white flowers during summer. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Loquat or Japan Medlar. A very desirable lawn or yard tree. For complete description and prices see fruit department.

Kumquat. Excellent yard tree. Nothing handsomer when hanging full of bright golden fruit. An attractive border tree. For full description and prices see under Citrus Fruits.

MAGNOLIA TREE IN BLOOM
Grandest Flowering Tree Known



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
Bud and Open Bloom. Half Size.

Miscellaneous Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants

Althea or Rose of Sharon

Hibiscus Syracus. This is one of the most desirable, deciduous-flowering shrubs. Produces flowers in great profusion for three months during midsummer and early fall when flowers are most scarce. They grow to good size tree-like shrubs and should be freely used in every planting. We offer several of the best varieties for the South.

Banner. Semi-double; flesh pink with maroon center.

Boule De Feu. Double; light red.

Carnea Plena. Semi-double; rose colored.

Compte de Flanders. Large, double; reddish purple.

Coclester. Single; blue; very striking.

Duchess de Brabant. Double; red.

Elegantissima. Large flesh pink, shades with purple.

Totus Albus. Single; pure white.

The single varieties are quite as showy and in some instances more beautiful than the double.

Crape Myrtle A hardy, deciduous shrub thriving throughout the South, but not appreciated to the extent it ought to be. Produces throughout the hot summer months great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the lower South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac so common in the North. Makes a most charming flowering hedge. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome, small shade trees.



GRAPE MYRTLE

Flowering Pomegranates (*Punica Granatum*). These are among our most valuable tall growing, summer flowering plants. Flowers produced in great profusion and make a conspicuous contrast with the dark glossy green foliage. Desirable for borders. We have in stock:

Double Red Flowering. White Flowering.

Prices: 1 year, strong plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Hydrangea (*Panniculata Grandiflora*). A splendid shrub, bearing large, showy branches of pure white flowers. Blooms profusely. A most satisfactory ornamental shrub. Grows well in nearly all soils. One of the best shrubs in cultivation. Prices: 1 to 2 feet 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 2 to 3 feet 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Indian Currant or Choral Berry

(*Symphocarpus*). Medium size shrub, producing immense quantities of dark red, or purple berries that remain throughout winter. Prices: 2 to 3 feet 30c. each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet 40c. each, \$3.50 per 10.

Indigo Plant (*Amorpha Fruticosa*). A spreading bush. With pinnate leaves and slender spikes of purple flowers. Prices: 2 to 3 feet 30c.; 3 to 4 feet 40c. each.

Japanese Styrax (*Styrax Japonica*). An admirable shrub or small tree from Japan. Flowers white with yellow stamens; profuse bloomer, very attractive. Prices: 2 to 3 feet 30c.; 3 to 4 feet 40c. each.

Poinciana (*Dwarf*). Has gorgeous clusters of bright-red flowers. Grows into form of small tree. Prices: 1 year, 3 to 5 feet, 35c. each.

Red Bud or Judas Tree (*Cercis Canadensis*). A very ornamental Southern shrub or small tree. Producing a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers early in spring before foliage appears. Prices: 2 to 3 feet 30c. each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet 40c. each \$3.50 per 10.

Poinsettia (*Euphorbia*). Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers which are produced in fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. Desirable for planting all along the Gulf Coast. If injured by frost, sprouts up quickly. Small plants 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10; strong plants 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10.

Purple. Produces large quantities of rich purple flowers.
Crimson. A dark, strong pink. Flowers produced in immense spikes or clusters, most gorgeous and best of all.

White. Not as good growers as either Purple or Crimson. Very delicate, attractive flower.

Prices: 2 to 3 ft. size 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.00 per 100; 3 to 5 ft. size 40c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; 5 to 7 ft. 75c.

Miscellaneous

Dogwood, Red Osier

(*Cornus Stolonifera*). A desirable strong-growing shrub attaining height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright bark, delicate foliage and clusters of white flowers in summer followed by white, waxy berries makes it a most attractive and beautiful shrub. Prices: 2 to 3 feet 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*). See Deciduous Shade Trees.

Deutzia Gracilis. A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white, borne in graceful sprays. A most popular shrub where known, desirable for South. One-year, strong, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Hibiscus (*Rosa Sinensis, Chinese Hibiscus*). These showy and attractive plants are among the most valuable lawn and garden plants. If injured by frost they quickly re-establish themselves. A fine house or conservatory plant.

We offer *Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Salmon Yellow* and *Peach-blow*, a double pale pink. Prices: 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10. Extra size, 40c. each, \$3.50 per 10.

Yucca Aloifolia (*Spanish Bayonet or Dagger*). Hardy throughout the Gulf Coast country. Flowers borne in a large cluster from the top of the stalk, often two feet or more in length. Plant very ornamental at any size. Desirable for borders. 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Yucca Variegata. Similar to the above but the leaves are beautifully striped with white. Very desirable. 75c. each.

Bamboo (*Bambusa*). Desirable, strong-growing plants that should be in every yard collection.

Aurea or Golden Bamboo. A hardy, attractive specie, exceptionally good for growing in tubs or pots.

Argentea Bamboo. Fine Japanese specie, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. Makes large, thick clumps; very graceful.

Mataka Bamboo. A broad-leaved, hardy specie, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height.

PRICE BAMBOOS, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10. Strong-rooted canes.

Pampas Grass (*Gynerium Argenteum*). Makes beautiful clumps with very graceful leaves, with silvery white plumes, two to three feet in length.

PRICE, 25c per set. \$2.00 per 10.

CLIMBERS AND VINES

Honeysuckle Rapid growing vines, with handsome flowers (see illustration). They make a dense covering and are particularly adapted for porches, summer houses, trellers and for hiding unsightly objects and places.

Holls Japan (*Lonicera Japonica*). Japan Honeysuckle. A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, borne in great profusion.

Golden Netted Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Aurea Reticulata*). A remarkable variety; leaves dark green, beautifully netted with golden veins, changing to autumn hues in fall and early winter. A good flowering variety.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Sempervirens*). Sometimes called Choral Honeysuckle. A high climbing vine with large scarlet yellow flowers, making striking contrast with the bluish-green foliage.

PRICES OF HONEYSUCKLES: 1 year 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 2 year, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.



HONEYSUCKLE

Japan Ivy (*Ampelapsis Veitchii*). A fine, rapid growth vine, with three lobed or three parted, dark-green leaves. Especially adapted for covering brick and stone walls.

PRICES, 1 year plants, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 2 year, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Quinque Folia*). A hardy, rapid-growing vine, foliage dark purplish-green, with five parted leaves. Gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches. Prices, 1 year 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 2 year, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Wistaria. Japanese purple; rank grower, suitable for training on summer houses. Among the most desirable climbing vines to be had. Prices, 1 year plants, 25c each, 2 year, strong plants, 35c each.

Star or Malayan Jessamine (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*). A most beautiful hardy and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing fragrant, white, star-like flowers in abundance from April to June. Strong 2-year plants, 50c each.

Yellow Jessamine (*Gelsemium Sempervirens*). A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing evergreen bush, with dark green leaves. Flowers, yellow, very fragrant, produced in abundance in early spring—among the very first. One year vine, 20c; 2 year, 30c each.

Hedge and Border Plants

Nothing Adds so Much to the Yard or Grounds as a Well-kept Hedge or a Mixed Border

Privet, Amoor River. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches may be given. This is so much superior for the South to the California Privet that we recommend it in any place where a hedge is wanted as best. It is the only one that will retain its leaves all the year in either the South or North; perfectly hardy, and can be trained into any shape desired.

Price.	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
1 year, Medium Size .....	.10	\$.75	\$3.50	\$30.00
1 year, Standard Size, heavy .....	.15	1.00	5.00	35.00
2 year, Headed, very bushy .....	.25	1.50	10.00	60.00

The two-year size are very large, fine plants and will make a quick thick hedge.

TROPICAL ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY

Tropical trees and shrubs are strikingly beautiful and should be liberally used wherever the climate will permit. Where there is some danger from frost the trees can be grown in open ground during spring, summer and early fall, and removed to conservatory or window garden or protected during the short danger period. Their foliage is handsome and flowers gorgeous. Most of the fruiting trees offered in our tropical fruit department are desirable for ornamental planting. See page 29.

Acalypha Margenta. A strong, gorgeous plant. Leaves green, bordered with varying shades of red, pink and cream color. Desirable for bedding. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Acalypha Mosaica. Mosaic leaved. A grand species, showing most color of any. Leaves of all shades of green, yellow and red with curious markings. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Aralia. Very ornamental foliage plant for house or in partially shaded and protected places in yard during summer. 30c each.

Casuarina (*Australian Pine*). A strikingly handsome tree, with drooping branches and needle-like foliage. They are odd but beautiful. Strong young plants 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. Small trees 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Chinese Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Cursia*). Much like Camphor Tree, but with narrower foliage, very dense quick growth. Furnishes a grade of commercial cinnamon; very valuable for Florida. 3- and 4-year pot grown, 35c each.

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere. Desirable for borders.

Price.	Each.	10	100	1000
1 year, medium size	\$.10	\$.75	\$3.50	\$25.00
1 year, standard size .....	.15	1.00	5.00	35.00
2-year, extra size, 4 feet up .....	.25	1.50	9.00	55.00

Camphor Hedge Plants. For Florida and the Gulf Coast there is no more desirable hedge plant than the Camphor. It is a beautiful evergreen, can be trained in any desired shape and is free from all scales and insect diseases, including white fly. Prices of plants grown specially for hedges: No. 1 size, \$1.25 per 10; \$8.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000; No. 2 size, \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Arborvitae Hedge Plants. A hedge plant adapted to all parts of the South. Makes a dense, compact hedge, with little pruning. Free from disease and withstands both cold and drouth the best of any plant we have. Prices of Arborvitae grown specially for hedging: No. 1 size, \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000; No. 2 size, 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Citrus Trifoliata. When a hedge is wanted that will turn stock the Citrus Trifoliata can, not be excelled. Its sturdy growth, long stiff, sharp thorns make an impenetrable barrier against man or beast. Does not sap the land as does the Osage Orange and other hedges of that class. For a fence hedge it can't be beat.

Price.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 year, 8 to 12 inch size	\$.50	\$2.50	\$12.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inch size .....	.75	3.00	15.00

Border or Screen Plants

Borders or screens are desirable in many places for dividing the yard or grounds from field or grove; also for hiding or covering unsightly places around the home, such as wood pile, stable, poultry house or other out-buildings. The pleasing effect, as well as economy of a border of growing trees over an unsightly high board fence is easily appreciated. For such borders we recommend any of the following plants, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Biota Orientalis, Flowering Pomegranates, Altheas, Kumquats, Bananas and Pampas Grass. See prices and descriptions of these various trees and plants elsewhere.

Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*). Commercial Coffee. A fine decorative plant; handsome evergreen foliage, resembling Chestnut; flowers white like Jessamine. 4-year pot plants, 50c each.

Crotons. These splendid plants should be liberally used in every home. Leaves are brilliantly variegated and present a fine appearance. A good bedding plant for the summer, standing the hottest sun. They thrive in the house when potted as few other plants do. We have fifteen distinct varieties, all the best, brightest colors. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10. Extra size 40c.

Ficus Elastica (*India Rubber Tree*). A valuable rubber-producing tree with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf shields, a most beautiful tree or plant. 75c each. Small plants 50c each.

Ficus Sycamorus (*Pharaoh's Fig*). Leaves ovate, peculiar but attractive. Quick growth and desirable. 50c each.

Grevilla Robusta (*Australian Silk Oak*). Sometimes called Fern Tree. A beautiful feathery leaved tree. Very graceful plant for house decoration. Prices, pot plants, 40c each, \$3.00 per 100; field plants 6 to 8 feet trees, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 8 to 10 feet trees, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

Hibiscus (*Rosa Sinensis, Chinese Hibiscus*). These showy and attractive plants are among the most valuable lawn and garden plants. If injured by frost they quickly re-establish themselves. A fine house or conservatory plant. We offer *Single Scarlet*, *Double Scarlet*, *Single Salmon Yellow* and *Peach-blow*, a double pale pink. Prices, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10. Extra size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Jacobinia Coccinea. A quick-growing plant producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers. Continually in bloom. Fine bedding plant. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Lawsonia Alba. The famous Henna Bush of the Orient. Also known as the Camphire of Solomon. Small rose scented white flowers borne in spikes. Flowers are grown for sale in Cairo and other Eastern cities. 2-year pot plants, 25c each.

Poinsettia (*Euphorbia*). Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers which are produced in the fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. If injured by frost sprouts up quickly. Small plants 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; strong, heavy plants 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Poinciana Ragia (*Royal Poinciana*). A beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant scarlet flowers in the spring. Leaves are large, decomposed, and a pleasing shade of green. Gives striking tropical effect. Rapid growth. Prices, 2 to 4 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 4 to 6 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Russellia Juncea (*Fountain Plant or Coral Flower*). A plant with scarcely any foliage, being a mass of green, willowy branches filled with small, scarlet, tubular flowers; constantly in bloom. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Tropical Vines and Creepers

Allamanda Hendersonii. Dark green foliage. Magnificent golden yellow flowers, four to six inches across. Can be trained either as a bush or to climb. 25c each.

Allamanda Verifolia. Similar to above, but with smaller foliage and flowers. 25c each.

Bougainvillea. Sometimes called the paper flower. A grand climber. Small heart-shaped evergreen foliage. Produces great masses of small yellow flowers surrounded by very showy purple bracts. Small plants 35c; strong plants, 50c.

Cestrum Parqui (*Night Blooming Jessamine*). A desirable, quick growth vine; blooms while small, flowers creamy yellow, intensely sweet. 35c each.

Graceful Jessamine (*Jasminum Gracillimum*). Very distinct and graceful habit, pretty foliage. Good sized white flowers. In bloom nearly all summer. 2-year strong pot plants, 25c each.

Pubescens Jessamine (*Jasminum Pubescens*). Similar to Graceful Jessamine but a larger plant, with larger flower. Very rapid growth. 2-year strong pot plants, 25c each.

Succulents

Agava (*Century Plants*). Are among the most beautiful and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropic gardening. Desirable for borders and hedges.

Agava Americanna Variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with creamy yellow. A splendid ornamental. Quite hardy. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Agava Neglecta. Rich blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. A handsome, large growing sort. Quite hardy. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Agava Sisana (*The Sisal Hemp Plant*). Valuable fibre plant furnishing the finest fibre for ropes. Desirable plant of neat, attractive appearance. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Cactus Triangularis. Strong climbing habit of growth. In pots will grow on trellis or rack to several feet in height. Odd and very attractive for porch or conservatory. 30c each.

Sansevieria Zeylanica (*Bowstring Hemp*). A valuable fibre plant as well as an exceedingly beautiful decorative plant. Leaves are sword shaped, finely marked with green and white. 20c each, \$1.75 per 10.

Cycas and Pandanas

Cycas Revoluta (*Sago Palm*). Perfectly hardy in the Gulf Coast country. Has a large number of beautiful, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers.

Pandanas Utilis (*Screw Pine*). Called Screw Pine from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green with red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth. 35c each.

Pandanas Veitchi (*Variegated*). Similar to *P. Utilis*. Leaves beautifully striped, white and green. A magnificent plant, greatly in demand. 50c each.

Palms

The kinds we offer are the best, most hardy and easily cared for. Most of the varieties will stand open planting in Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

Chamaerops Excelsa. Dwarf Fan Palm of slow growth. Will stand hard freezing. Very desirable. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25c.

Cocos Bonneti. A large growing pinnate-leaved palm; quite hardy; gray green in color; very desirable. Plants from 3-inch pots 25c.

Latania Borbonica. The famous Chinese Fan Palm. It is a hardy, rather slow-growing plant; broad leaved, usually drooping habit. Plants from 3-inch pots, 20c; character leaved from 5-inch pots, 50c each.

Phoenix Canariensis. The Canary Island Date. Long pinnate leaves; very graceful. Grows to large size. Splendid for lawn or park planting. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25c.

Phoenix Reclinata. A valuable variety of robust, compact growth. Glossy dark green foliage; of great decorative value. Desirable for yard and street planting in warm climate. Plants from 3-inch pots, 20c each; characterized leaves from 5-inch pots, 50c.

Sabal Blackburniana. A great Palmetto of the West Indies; enormous leaves; very choice and hardy. Plants from 4-inch pots, 25c each.

Sabal Palmetto. The famous Cabbage Palmetto of the South. A beautiful tree from small size to the giant of the hammock. Plants from 4-inch pots, 25c; from 5-inch pots, character leaves, 50c. Price of large size trees for street planting from \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

Seaforthia Elegans. Beautiful pinnate leaves from 2 to 8 feet long; very graceful and decorative. One of the finest palms for South, standing chilly rooms without dying at tips. Plants from 4-inch pots, 35c; from 6-inch, \$1.00.

THE HOME STEAM CANNING BOILER

Is a Complete Small Canning Plant for the Home and Farm.

For canning in the most approved manner, the same as the big commercial canning factories, all sorts of canned goods, such as

Berries, Figs, Peaches, Pears and all kinds of fruits. Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Corn and all other vegetables. Oysters, Fish and all kinds of meats. The Processing of Preserves, Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Unfermented Grape Juice and other Fruit Juices. With it you can put up all these in a neat, rapid manner, saving all the muss and fatigue of the old way of canning the few things you could in the ordinary preserving kettle. In offering the HOME STEAM CANNING BOILER, we are convinced that we are filling a long felt want of the Southern home and farm. Write for descriptive circulars.

Price Complete \$15.00. Weight 80 lbs.

25-- Our patrons will greatly oblige us by using this

ORDER SHEET

Read Terms and Conditions of Sale Before Making Out Order

THE GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Find enclosed.....amounting to \$.....for which please enter in accordance
 Form in which money is sent.....Amount of bill.....

with terms and conditions of sale and ship by.....on or about.....191..
 Express or freight.....Time to be shipped.....

To _____
Name of party to whom consigned

Express or Railroad Office

State _____

Signed _____ Purchaser must sign here

P. O. _____ If different from shipping point

Write Plainly. R. F. D. Route _____ State _____

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the variety ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute, in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here, in which case we will refund the money sent for same.

[illegible]

TERMS AND

LE

Read Carefully

Our Patrons Will Oblige Us By Using Order Blank in Ordering Goods

The prices in this catalog are for the trees and plants carefully packed and delivered f. o. b. cars at nursery shipping points.

Special care is given to having proper freight or express rates inserted in Bill of Lading or Express receipt, thus avoiding overcharges by delivering agent.

Please state definitely whether trees are to be shipped by freight or express. If no instructions are given, we will use our best judgment, shipping the way that will consider the best or cheapest.

Express rates will be quoted to any point upon application.

MINIMUM SHIPPING POINTS.—Orders for most stock listed in this catalog are shipped from some Citrus Fruits and tropical trees and plants from our Macclenny Nurseries at Macclenny, Fla. Citrus trees and tropical trees and plants will be shipped from our Florida Nurseries at Jacksonville, Fla.

UNIT PRICES.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees are priced at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. Prices are given for varieties, from one fruit or class of plants having a single price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, having a single price, or more varieties, would come at hundred rates, and fifty or more at thousand rate.

PACKING OR PACKAGES.—Our packing is done in a careful manner, in neat boxes or packages, for which we charge.

WARRANTY.—We exercise the greatest care to have all trees, plants and shrubs sold by us true to name and free from disease, and we are prepared to refund purchase price or replace, on proper proof.

all that may prove to be otherwise; we do not give any further warranty, express or implied. Any and all goods sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove untrue to label, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. If goods are not accepted on these conditions, they must be returned at once, and money will be refunded.

SUBSTITUTION.—When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund money instead of substituting, if so requested.

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR.

Owing to high minimum freight and express charges, making the proportionate cost of trees and plants in small orders excessive and, as a rule, unsatisfactory to our customers; and to the fact that our expense in filling orders for less than \$1.00 is as great as on much larger orders, we have been obliged to make a rule to fill no orders for less than **ONE (1) DOLLAR.**

NO PRICES GIVEN IN THIS LIST FOR GOODS BY MAIL.—Where goods are specially wanted by mail 5 cents extra for each tree or plant, with a minimum of 20 cents, should be sent to cover postage and special packing. This is in addition to \$1.00 minimum for price of trees. Only the smallest grade listed can be sent by mail.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down at time of placing order, to insure us reserving goods; balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

The Griffing Brothers Company

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GRIFFING'S LIST . . .
Griffing or Hiers company, Jacksonville, Fla.
by

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VARIETIES OF FRUITS AND NUTS FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH FLORIDA PLANTING.

The supply of our 1911 catalog being exhausted and as the 1912 edition will not be out until October, we give herewith, a list of varieties adapted to your section.

CITRUS FRUITS, Budded on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots.

ORANGES, Early Ripening, Boones Early, Parson Brown, Centennial.

Medium Early, Homasassa Mel. Sweet, Tangerine.

Mid Season, Mandarin, Pine Apple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood.

Tangerine, Washington Navel.

Late Orange, Jaffa, King Tardiff, Valencia Late.

GRAPE FRUIT, Duncan, Florida Common, Marsh Seedless, Pernambuco, Triumph.

LEMONS & LIMES, Kennedy, Villa Franca Lemons, Persian Seedless, Florida Key Limes.

KUMQUATS, Nagami, (Oblong), Marumi (Round).

NUT TREES.

PECANS, Bradley, Columbia, Curtis, President, Randall, Schley, Stuart, Van Deman.

Japanese Walnuts, Japanese Chestnuts.

PEACHES, Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Glen, Glendon's October, Griffin #4, Hall's Yellow, Honey, Howard, Jewell, Miami, Peento, Red Ceylon, Suter, Waldo.

PLUMS, Excelsior, Gonzales, Happiness, Kelsey, McCartney, Stumpe, Terrell.

FIGS, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celestial, Lemon.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, Hakume, Okane, Triumph, Tana Nashi, Zanghi.

PEARS, Cincincois, Keiffer, Magnolia, LeConte, Suwanee.

APPLES, Jennings Florida.

MULBERRIES, Downing, Hicks, Merritt, Stubs.

POMEGRANATE, Sweet, Purple Seeded.

GRAPES, (Bunch Varieties), Agamam, Cocora, Delaware, Elvera, Niagara.

GRAPES, (Muscadine Varieties), James, Scuppernon, Thomas.

Remember that we have many other varieties of these fruits but these are those we recommend for your section. Varieties of Tropical Fruits and Oriental Plants are found in price booklet, except Roses of which we have nearly all varieties.

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G R I F F I N G ' S L I S T .

VARIETIES OF FRUITS & NUTS FOR THE UPLAND COTTON BELT OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES

The supply of our 1911 catalog being exhausted and as the 1912 edition will not be out until October, we give herewith, a list of varieties adapted to your section.

HARDY CITRUS FRUITS for extreme Southern portion, budded on
Citrus Trifoliata Root.

ORANGES, Satsuma, Med. Sweet.

GRAPE FRUIT, Duncan, Marsh Seedless.

KUMQUATS, Marumi (Round).

NUT TREES.

PECANS, Bradley, Columbia, Curtis, President, Randall, Schley,
Stuart, Van Deman.

Japanese Walnuts, Japanese Chestnuts.

PEACHES, Chinese Cling, Carman, Elberta, Emma, General Lee,
Gibbon's October, Greensboro, Hiley, Heath's Cling,
Mamie Ross, Mayflower, Slappy, St. Johns, Thurber
Triumph, Waddell.

PLUMS, Abundance, Burbank, Gonzales, Happiness, Red June,
McCartney, Stump, Terrell, Wickson.

FIGS, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celestial, Lemon.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, Hyakome, Okame, Triumph, Tana Nashi, Zengi.

PEARS, Cincincois, Keiffer, Magnolia, LeConte, Suwanee.

APPLES, Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Horse, Maiden's Blush,
Red Astrachen, Red June, Rome Beauty, Shockley,
Transcendent Crab.

MULBERRIES, Downing, Hicks, Merritt, Stubs.

POMEGRANATE, Sweet, Purple Seeded.

GRAPES, (Bunch Varieties) Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Clinton,
Delaware, Elvera, Ives, Moore's Early, Niagara, Salem,
Wilder.

GRAPES, (Muscadine Varieties), James, Scuppernon, Thomas.

Remember that we have many other varieties of these fruits, but these are those we recommend for your section. Varieties of Ornamental Trees and Plants and miscellaneous Shrubs are found in price booklet except roses of which we have nearly all varieties.

G R I F F I N G ' S L I S T .

VARIETIES OF FRUITS AND NUTS FOR NORTH AND WEST FLORIDA AND
GULF COAST SECTION OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The supply of our 1911 catalog being exhausted and as the 1912 edition will not be out until October, we give herewith, a list of varieties adapted to your locality. Copy of 1912 catalog will be mailed you upon request.

CITRUS FRUITS, Budded on the Hardy Citrus Trifoliata Roots.

ORANGES, Early Ripning, Satsuma, Boones Early, Parson Brown.

Medium Early, Centennial, Med. Sweet.

Mid Season, Mandarin, Pine Apple, Tangerine,

Washington Navel.

Late, Hart's Tardiff, Valencia Late.

GRAPE FRUIT, Duncan, Florida Common, Marsh Seedless, Pernambuco.

LEMONS & LIMES, Kennedy, Villa Francha Lemons, Persian Seedless Limes.

KUMQUATS, Nagami (Oblong), Marumi (Round).

NUT TREES.

PECANS, Bradley, Columbia. Curtis, President, Randall, Schley, Stuart, Van Deman.

Japanese Walnuts, Japanese Chetnuts.

PEACHES, Angel, Florida Gem, Gibbon's October, Griffing's #4,

Honey, Imperial, Mamie Ross, Marguerite, Nix Late,

Oviedo, Power's September, Waddell, Waldo.

PLUMS, Abundance, Burbank, Excelsior, Gonzales, Happiness, Terrell, McCartney, Stumpe, Wickson, Howe.

FIGS, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celestial, Lemon.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, Hyakume, Okame, Triumph, Tana Nashi, Zengi.

PEARS, Cincincis, Keiffer, Magnolia, LeConte, Suwanee.

APPLES, Jennings Florida, Red Astrachen, Shockley, Transcendent Crab.

MULBERRIES, Downing, Hicks, Merritt, Stubs.

POMEGRANATE, Sweet, Purple Seeded.

GRAPES, (Bunch Varieties) Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Delaware, Elvera, Moore's Early, Niagara, Salem, Wilder.

(Muscadine Varieties), James, Scuppernon, Thomas.

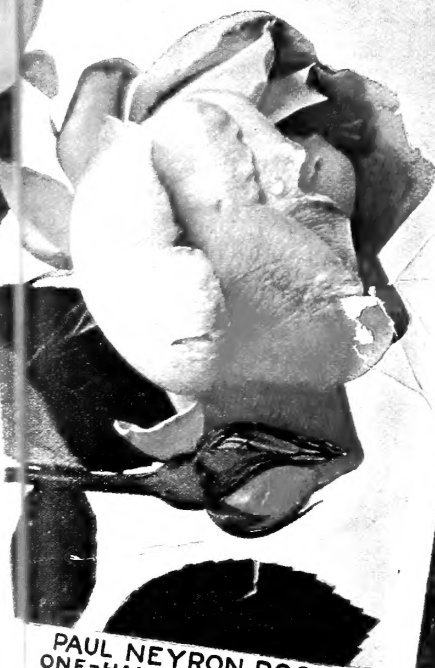
Remember that we have many other varieties of these fruits, but these are those we recommend for your section. Varieties of Ornamental plants, and other plants that you would likely require are found in price booklet except roses of which we have nearly all varieties.

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GRIFING'S NURSERIES



PAUL NEYRON ROSE
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



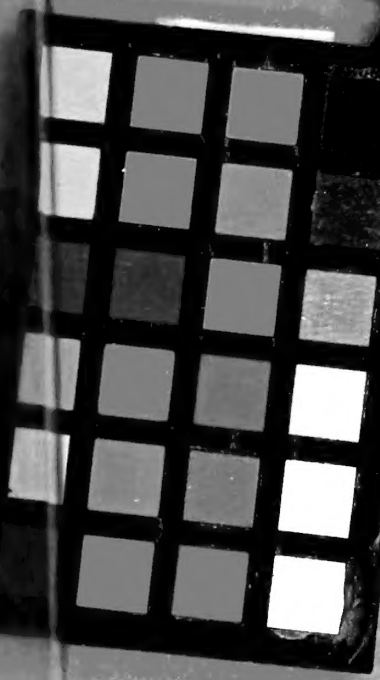
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FLORIDA

LITTLE RIVER
FLORIDA

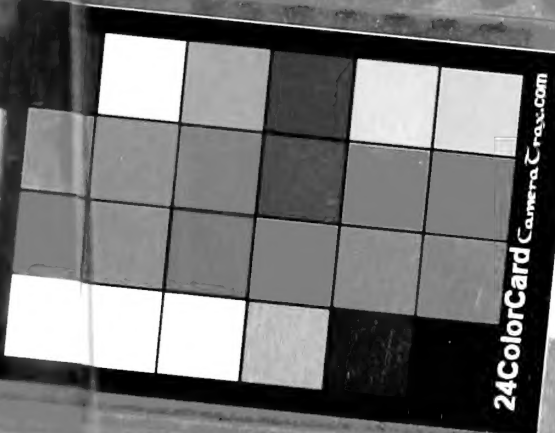


DUNCAN GRAPE FRUIT (POMELO) THREE-FOURTHS NATURAL SIZE

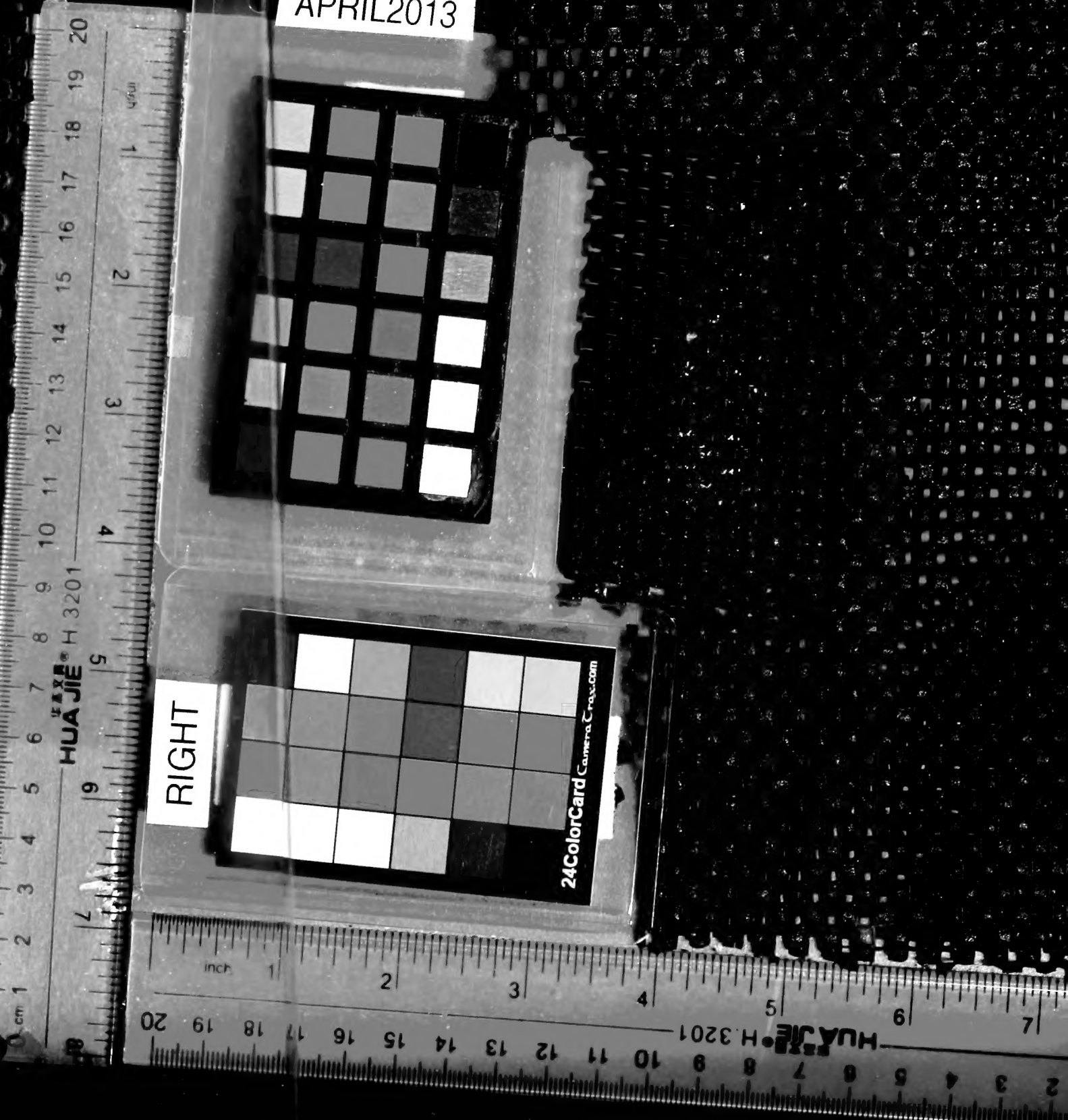
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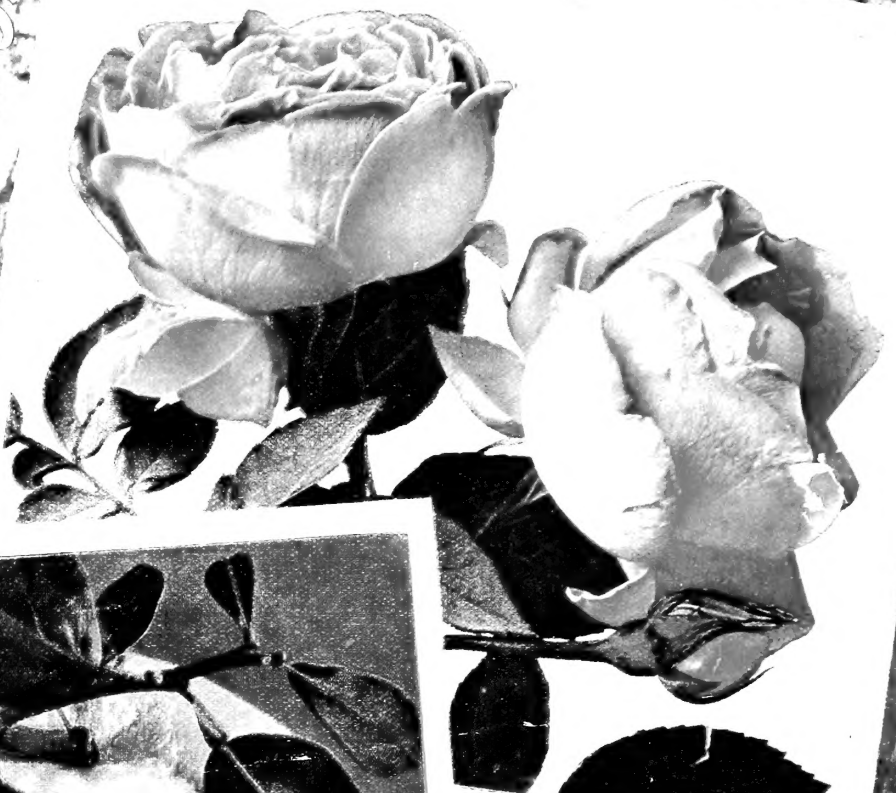
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GRIFFING'S
NURSERIES



PAUL NEYRON ROSE
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



DUNCAN GRAPE FRUIT (POMELO) THREE-FOURTHS NATURAL SIZE

MACCLENNEY,
FLORIDA

LITTLE RIVER
FLORIDA